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VOL. X, NO. 30

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT PARIS.

The Socialist Delegation From America Was Six Strong, Including a Delegate From the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—The European Movement on the Eve of a Thorough Reorganization of the Socialist Revolutionary Forces on the Lines Marked Out by the Parti Ouvrier of France and the American S. L. P. Magnificent Stand of the American Delegation Headed by Lucien Sanial.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The delegation of the Socialist Labor Party of America to the International Socialist Congress that gathered three days ago will surely send a full report of the leading features of this gathering. Without wishing to trespass upon that report I wish to furnish the comrades and friends in America with a rapid sketch upon just two incidents. One being the question about the American delegation and the other being the question about accepting jobs from capitalist governments, the latter question being brought on by the Millerand's acceptance of a place in the French Cabinet, and keeping it despite the Cabinet's atrocious conduct against the striking workers of Ureanet and Martinique.

### THE AMERICAN DELEGATION.

There were two sets of delegates from America. One was headed by Lucien Sanial. It was the delegation of the bona fide Socialism of America. It consisted of six men: Sanial, delegate at large of the Socialist Labor Party; four others, delegates from Socialist Labor Party local organizations in four different states; and one delegate from a local alliance of machinists of the S. T. & L. A. The other set of delegates consisted of two non-socialists (Krantz alias Rombro, and Ingemann, both of whom despise America and the Americans and care so little for the country as to refuse to become naturalized), Job Harriman, who fifth trains with such elements, and a fourth chap, Henriot by name, of unsavory reputation at home. This set claimed to represent the Debs party, better known in New York as the Kangaroos.

Under the rules of this Congress, the decision upon all contested credentials was left wholly with a Committee. Solely upon a declaration of the defendants that the body applying for admission was complying in its object or platform with the conditions laid down by the Democratic Conference. The Committee held that it had no time and no means to investigate the allegations of either side.

It goes without saying that comrade Lucien Sanial objected strenuously to the admission of the Kangs on grounds which he claimed could not be ignored under any basic provisions or arrangements for the composition of this Congress or any other conceivable body. He held that the Kangs were not a bona fide Socialist organization; that they were, on the contrary, a gang of anti-socialist schemers and conspirators, most of whom—and notably their delegates—had been expelled from the Socialist Labor Party for treason and other dishonorable conduct; that they had attempted—ever so vainly—to disrupt the compact, vigorous and truly united party, the only Socialist party of the United States; that they were here for no other object; that, considering the extraordinary guarantee given by the Socialist Labor Party constitution against possible injustice in the expulsion of any member, the expulsion ought to be deemed everywhere a just, final judgment and a sufficient cause to debar the expelled one from corporate or individual recognition by Socialists; that if men expelled from the Social-Democracy of Germany were applying for representation in this congress on the ground that they formed a socialist organization "fully qualified according to the conditions of the Brussels conference," they would promptly be thrown out head over heels; that this congress especially which, in view of the state of French affairs considered its particular mission "to effect Socialist unity," would, by admitting such men, aid and abet treason and disruption. Sanial closed with a statement of what the instructions of the Socialist Labor Party delegation were, as given by our National Convention, in case the Kangs were admitted to wit, demand to be seated apart from them, and if the demand was refused, withdraw from the Congress.

Let it be said here by the way, that before the Bureau had been empowered to finally pass upon the contested credentials of all nations, Sanial had twice managed to present the leading features of the Socialist Labor Party's position to the whole Congress in brief, but clear statements, while Harriman, Rombro, alias Krantz, & Co. were still unrecognized. Here is how it occurred: On Sanial's arrival he ascertained the time and place of meeting of the General Committee of the French (United) Party, which Committee had charge of delivering cards of admission to the bearers of credentials. Sanial called upon it, and at 11.30 p. m. left it with the blank cards in his pocket. On the opening day of the Congress (Sunday, Sept. 23), when the Kangs presented themselves at the door of Wagram Hall, they were asked for their cards and were referred to Sanial. They were four in all: Henriot (the Philadelphia Henriot), was the first to come to Sanial with credentials of the "S. D. P." Sanial looked at him from head to foot and said: "I do not know you nor your credentials." The look was no doubt suggestive enough of what Sanial might say or do in the Congress if he had to know Henriot, for that was the last ever seen or heard of Henriot. An hour later Rombro, alias Krantz, who had been for some time in Paris, and had evidently made some friends

among the Millerandists, managed to get in and come to Sanial. Sanial treated him in the same way. He then asked Sanial "not officially, but as a favor, for the granting of which he relied on Sanial's courtesy," to tell him how he could get cards! Contemptuously he was sent to his room. Before he could get back from there, the temporary Bureau of the Congress was organized, with Sanial and Kretlow, (of our Chicago Section) as the members for it of America, without any possibility of Kangaroo interference.

Consequently, in the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 23, when America's turn came to reply to the speech of welcome, Sanial improved the opportunity to state the position of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, its uncompromising attitude, its perfect unity, its consequent self-discipline, and its progress. Again, on Monday, (Sept. 24) when the turn of America came to report on the number of its delegates, Sanial made a statement, the following statement:

"We are six, namely: one general delegate to the Socialist Labor Party, Sanial, elected by the whole membership; four delegates of the Socialist Labor Party local sections or state organizations, in Illinois, (Kretlow), California, (Arnold-Jersey), Indiana, (Vonnegut), and New Jersey, (Gollersteper); and lastly, one delegate (Winnam) of a local of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance." He then explained that the S. T. & L. A. was the fight arm of the Socialist Labor Party in the work of reorganizing the whole economic movement of America on a Socialist basis; that this was a gigantic but necessary enterprise, rendered imperative by the corruption and impotency of the present trade-unionism "pure and simple" of the United States; and it was only since the Socialist Labor Party had gravely undertaken this enterprise that Socialism had made the great progress to which he had referred on the previous day. And he went on to say: "I understand, however, that some men who have been expelled from our Party for treason would claim admission as delegates of another party. In the name of that Socialist unity, national and international, which this Congress is apparently so desirous to promote, I trust that for the reasons already given, and for such other reasons as I might find it necessary to adduce later on, these men will be rejected." Sanial first spoke in French, and was warmly applauded. When he translated his speech into English, Hyndman, in the British delegation, was noticed nodding his head most approvingly until Sanial came to the Kangaroo question. Then he rose to object; wanted to stop Sanial then and there. At that moment a tumult arose in the rear of the hall, and the altercation of Sanial with Hyndman was drowned in the general uproar that followed the other disturbance. Sanial was finally able to proceed regardless of Hyndman, and finished his remarks in comparative quiet. It was immediately thereafter that a motion of the Bureau was adopted, referring to the Bureau itself, for final adjudication, all the credentials contested in various nationalities (France, Poland and America).

On the following morning Sanial appeared before the Bureau, or Committee. Harriman was there. Sanial stated his objections, and made his argument as epitomized above. When he spoke of what the Congress would do if the German Social Democracy was similarly involved, Sizer added his head approvingly. Nevertheless, hardly ten minutes later he voted for the admission of the Kangs. The Bureau then listened to Harriman's reading of the platform of the S. D. P., and the S. L. P., but a tactical difference in trade union matters; and stopped Harriman short when Sanial branded as a damnable falsehood his statement that the S. T. & L. A. was "supplying seats to the bosses." The Committee immediately decided in the case of America, as in all the other cases, to admit all the credentials. Again, and anxiously this time, Sanial referred to his instructions. The Socialist delegation from the United States could and would never, under any circumstances, have any relations with those traitors. They would not sit at the same table and vote with them, etc. Had America alone been in this manner, the Bureau might have treated us lightly. But precisely because the French had agreed to divide one vote to be cast by the Guesde side and one vote by the Jaures side, also, one member of each side to be on the Bureau and one on each commission—the Bureau decided to adopt his mode of division, and later went even so far in this line with the approbation of the Congress, that whenever a delegation otherwise harmonious was split into a majority and a strong minority upon a question, one vote was counted in the affirmative and one in the negative. Such, for instance, was the vote of Italy on the Ministry question, Enrico Ferri casting one vote for the Guesde resolution, and Andrea Costa, one vote for the Kautsky production.

The Socialist delegation from America met immediately, and unanimously decided that under the above arrangements, its plain duty was to remain in the congress. Sanial was appointed to the Bureau; also on the Ninth Commission (Ministry Question), where the Parti Ouvrier Francais needed most the American Socialist support. Both on the Bureau and on that commission Rombro, alias Krantz, was the Kang's silent orator. But it must be granted that he and his two fellows were most active and most eloquent in their usual work of whispering calumny.

Rambro, alias Krantz, had the audacity—and the apparent stupidity besides—to write to Sanial and ask for a joint meeting. What his object was, it is hard to conceive. Supposing the impossible—supposing that such a meeting could have taken place—the Socialist delegation from America was six strong; the Kangs three would have been outvoted on every question. Yet, even if the instructions to the Socialist Labor Party delegates had not been what they were and the dignity of the Party's position so well understood by them, they would not have given the Kangs this opportunity of shirking the responsibility of their votes. It is evident that in their fear of being rejected by the congress they had bound themselves by contract to the Millerandists. Perhaps they now realized what the effect of their recorded votes must be in America and they did not want to face that record by casting openly on the floor of the congress the votes which they owed to their French associates. It would have been more convenient for them and in perfect accord with their inborn characteristics to be only a minority of the American delegation. There is no other way to explain this extraordinary step of the Rombro alias Kang body.

POLITICAL JOBS.

There were in the ninth commission (composed of the leading figures of International Socialism), two resolutions presented, one by Guesdes, the other by Kautsky. They were in French exclusively. They follow translated as literally as possible.

The Guesde resolution read as follows: "The Fifth International Congress calls attention to the fact that by this expression 'The Conquest of the Public Powers' is meant the political expropriation of the capitalist class, whether this expropriation be achieved peacefully or forcibly."

"Under a capitalist regime, therefore, Socialists should occupy those positions only which are elective, that is, those positions only which their party can conquer with its own forces by the action of the workers organized into a class party; and this necessarily forbids all Socialist participation in capitalist government must preserve an attitude of uncompromising opposition."

Here is now the Kautsky resolution (the underscoring is mine.)

"In a modern democratic state the conquest of the public power by the proletariat cannot be the result of a COUP D'ETAT; it MUST be the result of a LONG and PAINFUL work of proletarian organization on the economic and political fields, of the PHYSICAL and MORAL REGENERACY of the laboring class and of the GRADUAL conquest of MUNICIPALITIES and legislative assemblies."

"But the countries where the governmental power is centralized, it cannot be conquered fragmentarily."

"The accession of an isolated Socialist to a capitalist government cannot be considered as the normal beginning of the conquest of political power, but only as an expedient, IMPOSED, transitory and exceptional."

"Whether, in a particular case, the political situation necessitates this dangerous experiment, is a QUESTION OF TACTICS AND NOT OF PRINCIPLE: THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS HAS NOT TO DECLARE ITSELF UPON THIS POINT; but in any case the participation of a Socialist in a capitalist government does not hold out the hope of good results for the militant proletariat, UNLESS a great majority of the Socialist Party approves of such an act and the Socialist minister remains the agent of his party. In the contrary case of this minister becoming independent of his party, or representing only a fraction of it, his intervention in capitalist government threatens the militant proletariat with disorganization and confusion; with a weakening instead of a fortifying of it; it threatens to hamper the proletarian conquest of the public powers instead of promoting it."

"At any rate, the congress is of opinion that, even in such extreme cases, a Socialist must leave the ministry when the organized party recognizes THAT THE GOVERNMENT GIVES EVIDENCES OF PARTIALITY IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR."

Let the militant Socialists of America note the chasm between the resolutions, despite the artful wording of the latter. The first is as straight as an arrow; the second is a winding, diplomatic utterance, intended to actually permit utterance of apparently condoning. It is a complete desertion of the class struggle.

The opening paragraph of the Kautsky resolution is typical of all similar efforts to dodge a square issue by edging and twisting. The old "scientific Socialist" and exponent of the "materialist philosophy of history" practically gives up a good part of what he had heretofore held sacred in Marx, and, to that extent, becomes a "Christian Socialist." We must first reform the "morals" of the laboring class, "gradually" don't go too fast; centuries are but a moment in the life of mankind.

The second paragraph is useless, if not senseless.

With the third paragraph begins the edging—in the NEGATIVE form, as

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### UNWELCOME VISITORS.

But Socialist Senatorial Candidate Made His Speech.

"Keep your head about you, John," whispered Thomas F. Murphy to John J. Junio, the veteran labor leader. "There are some Socialists here, and they intend to ask questions."

"All right," answered Mr. Junio. It was a Democratic rally at Connor's Hall, Split Rock, last night, and the speakers were Thomas F. Murphy and John J. Junio, of this city, and Frank Zebrowski, of Elmira. The committee-man in charge of the meeting had sent an invitation that afternoon to the Socialists, asking them to debate with the Democratic spellbinders, and Gustave Strebel, Senatorial candidate, drove out to the meeting.

After the speakers had covered the issues from a Democratic standpoint, the Democratic committee-man, addressing the speakers, said:

"Aren't you going to allow the Socialists to speak?"

"No," came the answer quickly. "The Democrats paid for this hall, and no one else will speak."

The three Democratic speakers then went down stairs to the saloon.

The audience, all working men, were dumfounded. All present were Bryanites, and believed their standard-bearer represented Socialist principles, and expressed themselves as unable to see why Democratic speakers should be afraid to debate.

"Get on the stage, Gus," shouted a line Socialist to Mr. Strebel.

Mr. Strebel took the platform, and was giving a red-hot Socialist speech when the proprietor came up and turned out the lights in the rear of the hall.

The speaker kept right on, and then all the lights were put out. This caused a fearful uproar, and the crowd started to shout "Cowards!"

"Let's go over to Scallion's!" cried one. Off they started, and the Socialist Senatorial candidate stood on a table and gave a rousing speech, being continually applauded. A large number of women came over to listen, and it was midnight before the crowd dispersed.—Syracuse Herald.

### MONTANA STATE CONVENTION.

The Socialist Labor Party's Ticket in the Field.

BUTTE, Montana, Sept. 29.—The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held on the above date at 714 North Montana street.

The convention was called to order by the organizer of Section Butte, at 2 p. m.

Philip Connor, of Silver Bow County was elected temporary chairman, and Patrick J. Dwyer temporary secretary.

John Meagher and W. P. Jones were appointed a committee on credentials.

The convention was adjourned until 7 p. m.

On re-convening at the appointed hour the credentials committee reported delegates present and entitled to seats from the following named counties:

Broadwater, two; Carbon, three; Cascade, five; Custer, one; Deer Lodge, four; Flathead, one; Granite, five; Lewis and Clarke, three; Meagher, one; Missoula, three; Park, two; Sweetgrass, one; Yellowstone, four.

The report of the committee on credentials was adopted unanimously.

Richard Carroll and James Cunningham were appointed a committee on rules of order and permanent organization.

After a brief recess the committee reported as follows: First, that the temporary organization be made permanent. Second, that the three presidential electors be nominated.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Nominations for presidential electors were made in order.

The names of James Lemmon, Patrick J. Dwyer and John Meagher were placed in nomination and were elected by acclamation.

John Murphy and James Lemmon were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Belleville Illinois.

The Socialist Labor Party candidates and their occupations are as follows: William Yechem, of Belleville; Glass-blower; candidate for Legislature.

George Specht, of Belleville; molder; candidate for State's Attorney.

Joseph Reule, of Reef Station; coal miner; candidate for coroner.

George P. Wagner, miner; candidate for recorder.

Harry B. Bloemsm, molder, candidate for Circuit Court.

Mayor Jones of Toledo may take to Bryan the voters who would have been for Debs, but he will not take any of those who are Socialists.

—Workers' Call.

Right, eternally right you are. Jones will bring the majority of those who would have voted for Debs, into the Bryan camp. He will, however, bring no Socialists with him. They will vote for Malloney and Remmel.

### MILITANT RHODE ISLAND.

ITS VIGOROUS SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CAMPAIGN.

Tremendous Crowds of Workingmen Turn Out to Hear the Speakers Expound the Real Issue That Confronts the Working Class.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 15.—Rhode Island is not lagging behind in the present campaign, and when the votes are counted in November the result of the present vigorous agitation for the abolition of wage slavery will be in evidence. Palm's speech has stirred up the Scandinavian element to the dismay of the Swedish Republican Club which did its utmost to keep the meeting from being a success. It realized that when the buzz saw once got started in that direction its hold over the Swedish vote would be gone forever.

The meeting of Comrade Palm is only one in the series being held at the present time throughout the State. From twenty-five to thirty open air meetings are being held weekly and the increased numbers and interest augurs well for the future. In Providence the attendance is in the hundreds, and the ward heelers, in their stupid efforts to break up the meetings, have swelled the crowds whenever the Socialist speakers have invaded their strongholds.

The clear statement of the real issue before the working class as opposed to the bogus stuff larded out by the Republican-Democratic aggregation of capitalists is making a deep impression and favorable comment is fast taking the place of the jeers of the unthinking.

Friday evening a splendid campaign rally was held in Olneyville, when a banner with the portraits of Malloney and Remmel was flung to the breeze and speeches were made by local comrades and Dalton of New York. The capitalist papers admitted that at least 4,000 witnessed the affair, while a conservative estimate, from the size of the square, which was packed, would place the figure at twice that number. A short parade by delegations from the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance throughout the State preceded the banner raising. On the return of the parade the banner was run out amid the smoke of red fire and lusty cheers which must have been an object lesson to any stray exploiters that were loose in the crowd. If any such or their sympathizers were present they were careful to conceal their presence. Meetings were held at both ends of the square and the speakers were frequently interrupted by the bursts of applause.

Dillon did not arrive from New York until late, but found an interested group ready to listen to him until almost midnight, something unusual in the Olneyville district. Many left the meeting, after hearing Dalton's forcible account of the Socialist position, with an avowed intention to vote the ticket of their class.

The State Committee has planned considerable work for the time now left before election. The open air agitation will be continued until the last week, when rallies will be held in the principal centres. The largest halls in Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Riverpoint and Pascoag have been secured for rallies in the last week when local and other speakers have been secured.

The address of the National Committee will be placed in the hands of every workman in the State by a systematic canvass, and a rousing rally in Providence will bring to a close one of the most active and successful campaigns that the Party in this State has held.

To-night the State, congressional and city conventions were held in Textile Hall, Olneyville, the headquarters of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The following ticket was named:

For Congress, First district—James P. Reid; Second district Herbert W. Longworth.

For Electors—Adolph Guldbrandson, Augustus Martin, Alfred Carter, Abraham Heiseroff.

CITY TICKET.

For Mayor—Thomas F. Herrick.

For Treasurer—John H. Rigney.

For Overseer of the Poor—George A. Ballard.

For Harbor Master—William O. Angelly.

The following resolutions from the Committee on Resolutions were adopted: The Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island, in convention assembled, renews its allegiance to the great principles of international Socialism.

It reiterates as its fundamental purpose, the abolition of class rule, and thereby of all forms of exploitation through collective instead of private ownership in the means of production and distribution.

It reaffirms the class struggle as the cardinal fact of capitalist conditions and as the cause of a political party of the working class.

It declares that under class conditions all social reform is futile, and that only through a revolution in the system

of property as the source of all class distinctions can there be any social advance.

It gives its unqualified adherence to the platform and resolutions accepted by the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, and especially to its policy of exposing on each and every occasion that organized scabbard by which the working class is continually betrayed in the interests of the capitalist class, that capitalist institution known as "pure and simple" trade unionism. It denounces these traitors to the working class, and calls upon all workers to ally themselves with the single trade organization which recognizes the antagonistic interests of capitalist and workman, that economic wing of the Socialist movement, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

It points out that only with the public powers in the hands of the working class can the economic organization succeed, and that so long as the capitalist class remains in political power, it will continue the series of atrocities of which the Bull Pen of Cesar d'Alen is a black sample. Democrats and Republicans unite in support of the capitalist class against the rights of labor and present the layonet as their argument.

In consideration of these facts, the Socialist Labor Party declares every worker who casts his ballot for a Republican or Democratic candidate, a scab to the cause of labor.

It endorses the national candidates of the Socialist Labor Party: For President, Joseph Francis Malloney, of Massachusetts; for Vice President, Valentine Remmel, of Pennsylvania, as representing the interests of the working class, and for whom the ballot of every worker should be cast.

In entering another Presidential campaign, the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island again asserts that the abolition of wage-slavery is the single vital issue before the working class.

The system of private ownership in the means of producing wealth places the worker in a position of dependence upon the possessing class. The sale of his labor-power as a commodity commands a price or wage, determined in the open market under conditions of competition created by the continuous displacement of labor by improved machinery. The effect of increased productivity through the mechanical genius of mankind is rendered nugatory through individual appropriation of the product by the possessing class, while the expenditure of labor-power meets with a minimum return of the value produced. Three-quarters of the wealth created is extorted from the producers through legal recognition of so-called property rights. Under capitalist law the working class must consent to be robbed or to be starved. Through political control of the public powers, the capitalist class is enabled to maintain its dominance. The votes of the workers alone allow these legalized benefits to remain in control. To secure these votes in the present campaign the usual bogus issues are presented.

The Republican party claims support on the score of expansion and a "full dinner pail." For the FULL dinner pail the Socialist Labor Party demands the FULL return of the produce of labor. The dinner pail is the badge of wage-slavery. The "full dinner pail" is the return offered by the Republican capitalists to the labor which creates all wealth. The Republican party offers some or none; the Socialist Labor Party demands all. The working class knows that the dinner pail is NOT full.

To dispose of the surplus beyond the dinner pail, the Republican capitalist seeks in expansion a remedy for the resulting over-production at home. The "full dinner pail" leaves only foreign markets to absorb the surplus. The Socialist Labor Party demands the expansion of the home market by the restoration of that surplus to its rightful owners, as the only remedy for industrial depressions. THAT is the ONLY expansion of interest to the working class. Republican prosperity is simply the brazen proclamation of success in siphoning the product of labor. The offer of expansion and prosperity as issues for the working class is an insult to their intelligence.

Democratic issues are the envious groans to the rivals of Republican exploiters, the failing middle class. Their searow of imperialism demands "the consent of the governed," while Democratic capitalists disfranchise 3,000,000 black wage earners in the South. It exposes the sawdust with which its head is stuffed by attempting to "smash" the trusts through a party and government of trust owners. As a last resort it attempts its reactionary work through the silver trust and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The modern Canute would stay the tide of progress. The working class should offer for all end with such shallow hypocrisy and pretences of friendliness. The emancipation of the working class must be its own unaided work.

The Socialist Labor Party in the face of the reactionary attitude of both Democratic and Republican parties reiterates its claim to the attention of every wage-earner as the single party of the working class.

It declares that industrial evolution has formed the material elements of collective ownership in the co-operative aggregations of capital known as trusts.

It affirms that the private ownership of these huge engines of social production is the source of the misery and degradation of the working class. It points out that their social nature suggests as the plain remedy, collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

It calls all workers to a true consciousness of their interests as opposed to the

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### "GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT"

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES REFUSE TO BUY VOTES.

Close Counties in Ohio to be Left Alone This Year—Many Men Started in Life From Money Earned During Campaigns Union of Voters to Meet.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—There is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among those who live in close counties in this State. Heretofore the State committees have been very solicitous about those counties and have vied with each other in raising the price of votes. Many is the well to do and prosperous farmer and business man, in Butler and other counties who can remember his first start on the road to affluence and plenty was made on the money honestly earned during some close election.

Many is the man who does no work except on election day, and then only for fifteen or twenty minutes or the time necessary to go into a saloon with a friend, and then go to the polling booth.

Unions for maintaining the price of votes have been organized and auctions have been held on the day of election at which but two bidders were present.

Both committees have been held up, and the members have been laid up for weeks after the campaign was over with nervous prostration. There are several instances on record of all the votes in a township having been polled in a half hour before the polls closed.

The local committees have been furnished all the money they needed by the State committees, but have on occasions been told to hold it until the returns have come in from other counties, then, if the Democratic State committee found there was a fighting chance to carry the State, orders would be telegraphed to "open up the bank." The Republicans would be then compelled to go the Democrats one better, and the horny handed son of the soil would be in demand from both sides, with the result that he would enfold himself around a jag of immense proportions and have left over a good sized nest egg to put in the savings bank.

Many a prosperous citizen of these close counties has acquired his "original accumulation" in this way, but those halcyon days are gone, never to come again. The trust-smashing, trust-owning Democratic and Republican parties have formed another trust, and have arranged a "gentlemen's agreement" for the purpose of crushing the "voting trust" in the close counties.

The Democratic State Committee and the Republican State Committee announced yesterday that it has been mutually decided not to buy any votes and not to worry about the close counties, innocently admitting that on previous occasions, after buying votes, said votes have not been delivered. Also that the price has been raised so high that to carry one county has bankrupted both committees.

It is said that in those counties the vote will be so light this year that it will surprise the uninitiated.

A special meeting of the "Union for the Protection of Honest Voters" has been called to meet at Chillicothe next week to discuss the situation.

It is said that a committee is to be appointed to confer with the State Committee, and see if a compromise cannot be reached. If that fails, then it is the intention to ask for a board of arbitration to arbitrate the matters at issue.

Those in charge at the headquarters of the Republican and Democratic parties, said to-day that they would not receive the committee from the union, nor would they admit that there was anything to arbitrate. One of the officials said: "We do not desire to continue that branch of business any longer; it is too expensive, and the loss is too great. Of course we are sorry for those who have formerly made their living at the business, but no doubt they will be able to find employment in other directions."

Another set of men who formerly made sufficient money during a campaign to last them over the hard times, have run up against the cold logic of evolutionary progress.

Heretofore, the "labor leader" has found a ready market for his wares at the bargain counter of both parties. But this year that department has also been closed. A fakir last week called on Chairman Jones, of the Democratic Committee, and offered to "work" for him during the campaign at the ridiculously low figure of \$25 per week and expenses. Jones turned him down, on the ground that the votes he claimed to control could not be delivered, that union men were notoriously fickle and not to be depended upon, and, anyhow, he and Mr. Dick, of the Republican committee, had decided not to purchase any union leaders this year, as they were a drug in the market. The fakir left, highly incensed, and virtuously offered his valuable services to Mr. Dick, only to suffer another rebuff. He is now doing overtime working for the organization of a "Labor Fakirs and Vote Steerers Union," incidentally trying to cause trouble for Jones and Dick by shouting for Debs.

The agreement between the two committees is binding, and works to their evident satisfaction. It is a great saving to them, and they claim, bound to result in good.

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## CUBA, THE PHILIPPINES,

## CHINA, AND

## THE WORKING CLASS.

When the Democratic Party asserts that territorial expansion means the degradation and starvation of the working class, it tells the truth; for capitalism will still exist, and under capitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.

When the Republican Party asserts that the working class will be degraded and starved unless territorial expansion is resorted to, it tells the truth; for capitalism will still exist, and under capitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.

The Socialist Labor Party knows that the abolition of the capitalist republic, where there is private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic, where there will be collective ownership and co-operative operation of the means of production and distribution, the Socialist Labor Party knows that this is the only possible outcome of the capitalist organization of society. As a step to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knows that machinery had to come. As the next step to the Socialist Republic the Socialist Labor Party knows that the Trust had to come. As the next step, and nearly the final one, to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knows that territorial expansion must come. And the Socialist Labor Party knows and asserts that when the market of the world has been drained dry capitalism will fall into its grave.

## TO THE WORKINGMEN OF AMERICA:

With United States soldiers "spreading civilization" in Cuba, in Porto Rico, and in the Philippines, and even trespassing on the Chinese Empire, the question of Territorial Expansion has become an issue that vitally affects the wage-workers.

The Republican Party favors this Territorial Expansion, while the Democratic Party professes to oppose it. Realizing that they can only get into office by the votes of the working class, both of these parties are offering up arguments of every sort to catch working class votes. Their arguments for and against Territorial Expansion are so misleading that the Socialist Labor Party, ever on the alert to guard the interests of the working class, has prepared this leaflet on Territorial Expansion as it affects that class.

## Capital, Capitalists and the Capitalist System of Production

For a clear view of the question, we must first understand the system of production under which we live. This system of production is the Capitalist system of production.

From every city in the United States there rises the smoke of innumerable factories where wealth of various sorts, from a toothpick to a palace car, is manufactured, while railroads and steamboat lines are busy carrying this wealth from one end of the country to the other. These factories, mines, railroads, steamboats, etc., are the means for the production and distribution of the wealth that is produced by the working class. These means of production and distribution are called CAPITAL. Looking a little further we discover that all these factories, mines, railroads and steamboats are owned by a very few people. That is to say, there is private property in the means of production and distribution, and that property is in the possession of a handful of men and women. This handful of men and women this little coterie of idle persons owning the means whereby the millions of the American people must obtain food, clothing and shelter, are called CAPITALISTS. Taken together, we call them the CAPITALIST CLASS.

In these factories and mines and on these railroads and steamboats, are hosts of other men and women producing wealth for the use of the capitalist class. These wealth producers are called the WORKING CLASS. By the capitalist system of production, then, we mean the system of production under which one class, the idle capitalist class, owns the machinery of production and distribution (factories, mines, railroads, etc.), while another class, the working class, performs all the labor of production and distribution. A small portion of the wealth produced goes to support the workers and is called WAGES; the other and lion's share is stolen by the capitalists under the name PROFITS.

The capitalist system of production and distribution is a complex system and somewhat hard to understand. Out of this system has grown the question of Territorial Expansion, and to understand how this question arose, we must first trace the development of that system of production and distribution.

## The Secret of and Necessity for Territorial Expansion

A large factory filled with improved machinery can turn out many times as much wealth per employe as a small factory equipped with antiquated machinery. Hence a small capitalist cannot compete with a large capitalist, and the more capital a capitalist has the more he must get to keep himself from being driven out of business by those more thoroughly equipped than he. The higher the "ante" is raised, the higher it must be raised.

This expansion of the mechanism of capital necessitates a corresponding expansion of territory for it to rest and operate on, the same as with a building or a

river. The Eiffel Tower cannot stand on the ground occupied by a shanty. The majestic sweep of the Mississippi at New Orleans is possible only by draining a basin equal to about two-thirds of the United States. Similarly, a Standard Oil Company must have the greater part of the United States as a field sufficient to enable it to produce with the minimum of energy and cheapness. (This vast expansion of the base of corporations has been made practicable by railroads and telegraphs abolishing time and space.)

This explains territorial expansion of capital itself. There is another side: that of the market. If the people who make the goods also owned and controlled them as fast as made, they would use them all, and the market would then expand at the same rate and over just the same territory as capital. The market, however, must expand faster than the extension of capital, because the wage worker, who produces all the wealth, does not get it all. He is merely paid the expense of generating his labor force; the effects of that labor force, when expended (finished goods), he is not paid a cent for. He has no more to do with them than a cow with her milk; they are the exclusive property of the capitalist, to destroy or sell, as he wishes. The capitalist sells them for, say, four dollars, and out of that amount hands the workingman one dollar as his wages, his "keep"; the other three dollars the capitalist pockets—steals, as "profits." Every time the workingman gets one dollar in wages, he has had first to produce four dollars' worth of goods. These goods must find buyers, and it is self-evident that three dollars' worth of goods must find buyers other than the man who produced them. Here is the beginning of market expansion: the circle of buyers must always be wider than the circle of producers, and the more is produced the wider still must the circle of buyers become.

## Thefts of the Capitalist Are Not Noticeable in the Early Days of Capitalism

At first the crime is not noticed. The goods produced are, comparatively, so few, and so few men are gathered into a single shop to produce a surplus, that what the men do not buy back the capitalist himself consumes—expansion is manifested in the expansion of the belly of the capitalist. But the capitalist parasite wants to widen the difference between the four dollars and one dollar—his profits; so bigger machinery is introduced, which has the effect of enabling the worker to produce, say, five dollars' worth of goods, for which he gets not one dollar, but, say, fifty cents wages (the unemployed men thrown out by the machine being used as a club with which to smash down the wages). Further, masses of small capitalists and independent producers are bankrupted and thrown into the wage army, thereby still further lowering the buying power of the population, while leaving fewer capitalists to do the consuming of the ever greater surplus. Thus while an ever wider circle of purchasers outside of the working class must be found to sell the goods to, the population, the buyers themselves, tend more and more to become exclusively working class. The consumption of some of this surplus wealth in the building of new plants partially, but not permanently, relieves the situation, and only prepares bigger plants that, themselves, need still wider markets. From local markets the whole domestic market must be reached out to, from that to the foreign—and then what? The moon is too far away and the Day of Judgment must be faced. That original crime that exists at the very beginning of capitalism and to-day in the smallest establishment—like the innocent-looking fly on the edge of the Mohammedan's wine-glass that swelled on the wine day by day till at last it became an awful giant and destroyed the prince and his household—this poison of unpaid-for wealth swells under the forced draft of large masses of capital, until to-day it rises up, mountain

high, and prepares to overwhelm the capitalist.

Under this necessity, markets (at one time local—town or neighborhood; had to spread out. This impulse created the Erie Canal, the curious old Portage Road over the Alleghenies, railroads, clipper ships, etc. These canals and railroads followed the emigrants who had been chased out of the Eastern States by expanding capitalism. On them were transported from the East goods that at first the emigrants did not or could not manufacture for themselves. Later these markets, too, were filled, with the aid partly of local factories, and expansion had to proceed further west. It crossed the prairies, then the plains, next the Rockies and reached the Golden Gate in '49. Here westward expansion temporarily was stayed. For many years it did not attempt and was not able to leap the Pacific Ocean, tho' Lincoln's great Secretary of State, Seward, and Karl Marx, the founder of scientific socialism, both, at about the same time, for saw its coming.

Expansion now had to and did find new vents. The first of these was the great maw of war into which was cast incalculable wealth. South and southwest expansion had not been able to go on account of the antagonistic system of chattel slavery, which furnished a very poor market for the manufactured goods of the North, and prevented the expansion of capital by making it impossible for the northern wage-slave-driver to take with him a supply of "free" labor. For decades these two expansions ran side by side westward along Mason & Dixon's line, until at last, there being no more room in which to develop, and Southern expansion invading capital's territory, the increasing friction produced the conflagration known as the Civil War, and capitalist expansion won. By this war, capital absorbed the 1,000,000 unemployed men of 1860 and broke the way to go southward.

## Nature of Capitalist Expansion After the Civil War

After the Civil War two new reservoirs were found. One was created by shutting in the American market to the Americans exclusively, by the wall of a protective tariff. The other arose from the construction of the great trans-continental railways, telegraph lines, etc., which, in the building itself, furnished channels for the taking away great quantities of superfluous wealth, and also, by making accessible every nook and corner of the Union, increased markets by the promotion of immigration, quick delivery of goods, etc.

These vents, however, only temporarily eased the situation, while still more gigantic plants to make goods, and, to buy them back, still lower wages of the workers, and still more bankruptcy of the middle class, remorselessly aggravated the situation.

The panics (or periodical general accumulation of goods beyond the power of the people to buy) and which had begun "way back as far as the '20's—under good old 16 to 1—occurring every ten years or oftener, still took place, and were harder and harder to deal with. At one time the deadlocks could eventually be released thro' the expenditure of the savings of the better paid workmen, the sale of their homes, and the shuffling of the middle class. After the panic of 1893, however, these sources had been so exhausted that the capitalist class were forced to see that the decennial collapse of their house of cards would become permanent, and fatal to them, unless other markets were secured. The problem that stood before them and stands before them now can be understood from the following table:

About 20,000,000 wage-workers produce daily goods worth about . . .	\$100,000,000
These wage-workers get about \$1 per day, receiving a total wage of . . .	20,000,000
Leaving a balance daily of . . .	\$80,000,000

which the wage-workers (forming two-thirds of the population) cannot buy back, and which the other one-third (mostly middle-class dropping faster and faster into the wage-workers' ranks), cannot entirely consume, and every year can less consume.

Hence, as said, foreign markets had to be gotten. Hence the capitalist class—like all other ruling classes when their very existence is at stake—threw to the winds all former notions of public policy and risked everything on the final throw of the dice. Washington, the Fathers, the Monroe Doctrine, etc., were ridiculed, even in public addresses, and hands joined with America's traditional enemy, John Bull, in the bloody forcing open of foreign markets.

## American Manufacturers' Association Declares On Foreign Conquest Shortly Before the Maine Was Blown Up

So in 1895 the American capitalists organized the American Manufacturers' Association, later the American Asiatic Association, etc., to reach into foreign trade.

In 1896, these organized barbarians rolled back the disorganized horde of middle class Huns under Bryan, and thus saved their terrible engines, the Trusts, from demolition, and retained hold of the indispensable governmental machinery.

Thus secure, right away under McKinley, they proceeded with the further formation of Trusts at a terrific rate, in order better to enter the world's markets. By 1898 they were ready, and determined to aid in forcing open the Chinese market, the last considerable unexploited market in the world.

Hence occupation of the Philippines, as a base at the doorway of China.

Hence, the Spanish-American War, whereby while fighting Spain in the Antilles, the color of plausibility could be given to the seizure of the Philippines as belonging to the same power. Observe that Manila, so absolutely disconnected from the Cuban question that it lies almost directly straight through the earth from us and Cuba, 8,000 miles beneath our feet, was where the first battle was fought! Cuba was simply the fulcrum of the lever used by the capitalists in prying the "Open Door" of China.

Valuable light is thrown upon the purpose of the Spanish-American War by the above-mentioned American Manufacturers' Association at its banquet shortly before the Maine was blown up. At his banquet, held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, in New York City, a thousand millionaires sat down, representing nine thousand millions of capital! It was a congress of the owners of the United States to decide what their Government should do about expansion. McKinley, (a trust stockholder himself), their President, and the Cabinet (their Cabinet), were present. Warner Miller, the chairman, said:

"Wars to-day are for commerce. The killing of a missionary furnishes the excuse for opening up a market."

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, the man who wrote the last two National Republican platforms, uttered the Republican attitude as follows:

"The economic problem of the world to-day is the distribution of the surplus. . . . Under this stress the nations of Europe are struggling for empire and trade. . . . We have come to the point in our national development where we must decide. . . . Why should we not play for our legitimate share of the great stake? . . . The United States must not be counted out in determining the fate even of the coast of Asia."

And Senator Frye sounded a solemn warning that to not expand and thus leave workmen idle and cut down wages was to endanger the life of the Republic. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!") Eighteen days after the Maine was blown up.

Yellow and black journal manufactured frenzy had been "ignited," and the current of events started that, under capitalist guidance, was to issue forth like a Gulf Stream, and operate "way round on the other side of the world on the shores of China."

## Chinese Markets Will Not Prevent the Social Revolution

Will the Chinese market save the American capitalists from the Socialist Revolution? Senator Frye fears so much? Not at all. It will prove but a drop in the bucket. It will simply postpone for a short time that Revolution.

And there are several reasons. The people of China are too poor. There are too many countries desiring to throw their surplus into it. The enginery of production in the United States is too enormous, and continually becomes, and must become, larger and larger.

And finally, the Chinese, with their cheap, enduring, and naturally highly skilled labor and American machinery, will eventually send their goods to the United States, as Japan is fast doing.

Thus, just as the immense additional markets supplied by tariff legislation to

iron masters and by coinage legislation to silver mine owners could not prevent the lowering of wages and lessening of employment, so must it be with new markets in China and elsewhere. And at last comes the crushing boomerang of Chinese goods.

In this expansion question it has got to be understood that Labor to-day itself is a merchandise like all others, and that the supply of labor expands much faster than the sale of the goods in the making of which labor is employed. Take the example of England, the greatest of the expansionist powers.

In 1840 the English textile mills employed 1,000,000 employees, whereas in 1890, although supplying a great foreign market and producing three times as much, the force had fallen off by more than half a million. The similar effect of modern machinery might be pointed out in innumerable instances. The power of 4,000,000 men introduced every year in the United States, in the shape of new machinery, doing a man's work for eight cents a day, conveys some faint idea of the enormous expansion taking place in the supply of labor power and the insurmountable difficulty of selling it all.

Add to this again the fact that our population has about 1,250,000 more births every year than deaths, and we see another large army pouring into the labor market.

## Capitalists Will Use Chinese Labor to Degrade American Labor

With, therefore, the substitution of machine labor for human labor; with more human labor being born than dies; and 10,000,000 West Indians and East Indians brought within our territory, the price of American labor (i. e., wages), which has already sunk to the pauper European level, must get nearer and nearer the Asiatic in spite of expansion.

In spite of expansion? Why, the entrance into foreign markets is the very signal for the lowering of wages. Home-ward bears bloody testimony to this fact, for Carnegie in 1892 reduced and shot down wages with new machinery and galling goods, so that he might sell his surplus goods in the foreign markets. Torn by the machine in the shop, torn by the machine gun on the strike-field, torn by cannon on the battle-field—so as to be robbed of more wealth and help their robber master to sell his stolen goods! When surplus goods fall into the world market, then it necessarily follows that their price in that market as well as at home is determined by that world standard, and wages are adjusted accordingly. We find, then, protection United States, free trade England, gold standard Germany, and free silver China, selling their goods on a common basis and forcing their workers to a common level, and thus at a single stroke proving the common fraudulency of their pretensions in regard to those doctrines for the working class.

In fact, as the market becomes more and more international, so do the capitalists themselves, and we hall yet have American capitalists, who are now partners in Chinese factories with Li Hung Chang and Chinese princes, using Chinese competition as a sword to cut down American wages; just as northern mill owners to-day use the competition of their own southern mills to cut down the wages of New England operatives. The fact that 300 Chinese were introduced in the places of the striking cigar makers in New York city lately, shows what can be expected.

Expansion for a century has been tried in England. She has spread over the whole world, but the English working man is worse off to-day than ever. Such a mass of unspeakably wretched humanity is there in London that one out of every three dies in the poorhouse, the pauper hospital or the pauper insane asylum—two chances to one against death as a pauper!

It will be no better in the United States. There is nothing new in this expansion cry—same old game of give the capitalist robber a market for the goods he has stolen from the working class and the working class will be prosperous. That was the basis of protection, free silver, and other humbugs. Under them all we have sunk deeper and deeper.

## Why the Death of Capitalism Is Inevitable

From the foregoing it indisputably appears that the finish of the capitalist system is imminent. From the very nature of things capital can never cease expanding, while the market, instead of spreading to meet it, has relatively fixed limits and at a certain point begins to go backward: swelling capital, by destroying the middle class and displacing the working class, destroying buyers correspondingly. The progress of capital is a continual digging of its own grave.

So far it has managed in the nick of time, to back away from that grave, but it can do so no longer. The expansion of the United States is complete. What formerly eased it up (the steady disappearance into its maw of rafts of middle class and the vent furnished by the establishment and development of the country's mechanical apparatus) is winding up. By the admission of capi-

talists themselves, some of the most important industries can supply the home market in half a year; the shoe industry is deadlocked in four months.

Of what avail, then, to back away outside of the country?

The United States and the European countries have already filled the markets of the world. Under this pressure the roll-call of Great Britain's market-opening army is heard round the globe. China only is left. And into this vent-hole the whole band of capitalist criminals, European and American, are crowding like the prisoners in the black-hole of Calcutta. The supply of air can last them but briefly, while behind them the pressure gets ever greater; and the vent-hole itself sooner or later will become smaller, for China itself will want to market surplus goods. It is therefore not a question of the end of the capitalist system, but simply how soon. With the same accuracy and assurance that a Copernicus or a Kepler could predict the appearance of new heavenly bodies years before their actual appearance, so unerringly does the Socialist Labor Party predict the downfall of Capitalism and the advent of the Socialist Republic—a Republic in which every able-bodied person shall perform his equitable share of the labor necessary to healthfully feed, comfortably clothe and shelter, and liberally educate every man, woman and child beneath the flag.

## Attitude of the Republican Party on Territorial Expansion

The Republican Party is the agent of the larger capitalists. It boldly announces and defends Territorial Expansion by any means fair or foul, and with its record of inveterate hostility to the working class, with its President McKinley sending government troops to Idaho to build Bull Pens for striking miners, and its Governors from New York to California ordering out State militia to break strikes and force the working class, at the point of the bayonet, into submission to the capitalist class—with this record of deadly enmity to the working class, the Republican Party has the audacity to tell the working class that Territorial Expansion should be supported by them, for in no other way, it is contended, can the surplus wealth of the capitalist class be disposed of.

They tell us that there is overproduction, that "we" have produced more than "we" can buy back, and therefore that surplus must be sold in foreign markets; otherwise factories will have to run on half-time, and consequently the workers will starve. And their position is correct. If Territorial Expansion is not resorted to, the working class will be reduced to the verge of starvation, for the capitalists hold the keys to the factories. One thing they fail to add, however; and that is that under Territorial Expansion wages will be reduced to the lowest Asiatic level, and the working class will starve anyway.

## Attitude of the Democratic Party on Territorial Expansion

Then comes the Democratic Party with the announcement that, in the interests of the working class, it is opposed to Territorial Expansion. This opposition, however, amounts to a demagogical objection to the manner of expansion. The Democratic Party acquiesced in the brutal expansion over the Spanish West Indies, acquiesced in the acquisition of Hawaii, acquiesced in the Treaty of Paris, acquiesced at every step in this wholesale annexation of foreign territory, and is now simply quibbling at the manner in which the policy of capitalist expansion is carried out.

They tell us that labor will be degraded. Ah, yes! and who degraded it at the time of the Chicago strike by sending government troops to break the strike? None other than the Democratic President of the United States. Who degraded it at Wardner, Idaho, by building a Bull Pen for the miners? None other than the Democratic Governor-Steenberg. Who degraded it at Buffalo by sending the State militia to break the strike? None other than the Democratic Governor Flower. And who has degraded that working class in State after State of the South by depriving them of the right to vote unless they have property, thus depriving the workmen of the last chance for a peaceful solution of industrial problems? Who has made this dastardly assault on the ballot box? None other than the Democratic Party.

And with this trail of crime equally black as the trail of the Republican party, they have the audacity to try to array the working class on their side in their struggle against the Republican Party for offices.

When the Democratic Party asserts that Territorial Expansion means the degradation and starvation of the working class, it tells the truth, for capitalism will still exist, and under capitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.

When the Republican Party asserts that the working class will be degraded and starved unless Territorial Expansion is resorted to, it tells the truth, for cap-

italism will still exist, and under capitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.

Both of these parties are equally criminal, equally the oppressors of labor, equally anxious to preserve the capitalist system of production, equally anxious to live in idleness and riot in luxury at the expense of the workers.

## Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party on Territorial Expansion

The Socialist Labor Party never compromises truth to make a friend, never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy. The Socialist Labor Party knows that the abolition of the Capitalist Republic, where there is private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic, where there will be collective ownership and co-operative operation of the means of production and distribution—the Socialist Labor Party knows that this is the only solution, the only possible outcome of the capitalist organization of society. As a step to the Socialist Republic the Socialist Labor Party knew that machinery had to come, and said so. As the next step to the Socialist Republic the Socialist Labor Party knew that the Trust had to come, and said so. As the next step, and nearly the final one to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knows that Territorial Expansion must come, and says so. And the Socialist Labor Party knows that when the market of the world has been drained dry that Capitalism will totter into its grave, and it says so.

Let it not be imagined from this position that we desire a catastrophe and sit with folded hands doing nothing for the present. The Social Revolution must first appear in the brain of the working class. They must not, therefore, be degraded and brutalized as the capitalists are anxious to do. Just as the capitalist class, through the Democratic and Republican parties, uses the local, State and national government to contract wages and expand profits, so will the working class through the Socialist Labor Party, use the city, State and national government to CONTRACT PROFITS and EXPAND WAGES, and using these means to still further strengthen ourselves, push on confidently to the complete capture of the public powers, then to take possession of the machinery of production and distribution and expand labor's present partial share to the TOTAL OUTPUT. Capitalist expansion squeezes humanity outward and downward. Socialist expansion will lift humanity upward.

Under Socialism the workers will own the machinery of production and distribution. They will thus throw off the idle capitalist, whose support to-day takes three-fourths of the workers' time; then the hours of labor can be cut down three-quarters immediately, and still a better living be had for the wageworker than he receives to-day. By the elimination of the many enormous wastes of to-day, and by complete consolidation, the worker's product (since he gets it all and does not crowd into the market) could be greatly increased without increasing the hours of labor. Then there will be life and leisure, leisure for all—leisure, which is the basis of civilization. How unutterable, then, is the insult offered by the McKinley-Bryan gang in offering the working class no future but "work"—the future and ideal of a horse and a jackass!

## On to the Ballot Box and the Socialist Republic

To carry out this great work of inaugurating the Socialist Republic let it be remembered that the working class has overwhelming power—they hold the United States in the hollow of their hand. Numbering already about sixty millions out of a total population of from seventy-five to eighty millions, and with the greater part of the remainder of the population disappearing into the ranks of the wage-workers, the working class is irresistible.

With the expansion of capital goes the expansion of the working class, and thereby working class votes. Thus does capitalism dig its own grave by simultaneously destroying its market and producing that irresistible flood of working class ballots that will give it its quietus in the near future.

All hail the day!  
All hail the Socialist Republic!  
Up with the Banner of the Socialist Labor Party!

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The above address by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party is being issued as a leaflet. It traces the development of capitalist production in America from the beginning of the factory system to the so-called city of Paris, \$150 per thousand copies. New York Labor News Company, 2 to 8 New Rodeo street, New York City.



## WEEKLY PEOPLE,

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,  
at 24 and 6 New Read St.,  
New York.

P.O. Box 1576, Telephone 129 Franklin.  
EVERY SATURDAY.

## TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance  
Single Copy..... 02  
Six months..... 25  
One year..... \$0.50

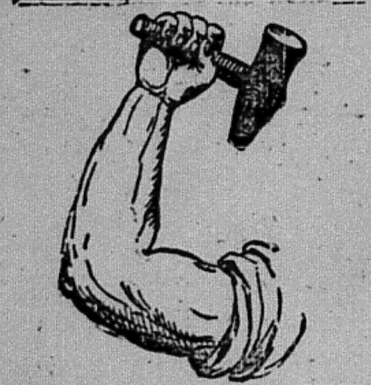
Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/3 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1899.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1858 (Presidential)..... 2,069  
In 1860..... 13,331  
In 1862 (Presidential)..... 21,157  
In 1864..... 33,133  
In 1866 (Presidential)..... 36,564  
In 1868..... 82,204  
In 1899..... 85,231



For President,  
**JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,**  
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,  
**VALENTINE REMMEL,**  
of Pennsylvania.

Then to side with truth is noble when we  
share her mouldy crust;

'Ere her cause brings fame and profit, 'ere 'tis  
prosperous to be just.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

## THE BEST TESTIMONY.

The present tangle in which the Republicans find themselves with the Democrats on the "Dinner Pail" issue is not as silly as both contestants would make it. The tangle seems with instruction.

Republicans as well as Democrats have off and on played the Pharisee to wards the Socialist. The Socialist, being the upholder of a great cause, squarely utters his tenets. "Material interests," he frankly admits, "are the ground-work of all ideas and ideals." And he proceeds to prove that the material interests of the class-conscious proletariat alone constitute a safe basis for human progress, while the material interests of the capitalists insure popular decline. Against this tenet Democrats and Republicans have pietistically raised their eyes to heaven every time that they attacked the Socialists. "Socialism," would these pietists explain, "is an animal affair; it is founded on the stomach; it ignores the mind; capitalism is a pure intellectual and noble aspiration." The preponderance of time, pictures and orations devoted by the Republicans in this campaign to the "Full Dinner Pail," is a glaring contradiction of their theory of "nobleness," and quite a substantiation of the materialist theory of Socialism; moreover, the pretence of the Democracy, that such "materialism" on the part of the Republicans is "shocking," does not help the Democrats any, the burden of whose song is equally "grovelingly materialistic." While the two sets are suffering the consequences of their absurd, untenable and fraudulent premises, the tangle they are in furnishes the opportunity for looking once more into the important Socialist theory of material interests as the key to ideas, ideals, conduct and sins.

On the present occasion, rather than re-submit the subject to the strictly scientific test, let light be thrown upon it by two brilliant pen sketches, the products of the creative minds of two distinguished writers and moralists of our age.

Balzac, introducing a Parisian workman engaged in the gold-lace trade, puts the following words in her mouth: "I adore Louis Philippe, he is my idol, he is the august and perfect type of the class upon which is founded his dynasty, and I shall never forget what he has done for the gold-lace trade by re-organizing the National Guard."

George Eliot gives the following description of the political and religious composition of a certain English squire and his household:

"Mr. Pink professed a deep-dyed Toryism; but he regarded all fault-finding as Radical and somewhat im-

plious, as disturbing to trade, and likely to offend the gentry, or the servants through whom their barons were ordered: there was a Nemesis in things which made objection unsafe, and even the Reform Bill was a sort of electric eel which a thriving tradesman had better leave alone. It was only the 'Papist' who lived far enough off to be spoken of uncivilly."

These two passages certainly are cross-lights. The authors differ in sex, race, nationality, creed, breeding, and political views. The two characters delineated by the two passages above quoted appear in widely separated atmospheres: the one in a dull English country-town, the other in Paris, the metropolis of France and wit. And yet, how identical are not the bases of their ideas! With the one, as with the other, their material interests are the sources to which their ideas and their conduct are to be traced; these furnish the key to their "views." With this key, the reason is understood why to the one Louis Philippe becomes "august" and with the other Radicalism assumes the nature of "impiousness."

The two sketches are sublimely true, philosophically sound, scientifically profound. He who would ignore their teaching is bound to be a rudderless ship, destined to most unexpected submarine surprises.

The basis of social development is material interests. Where these are in line with progress, as is the case with the class-conscious, the Socialist workman, the ideas, ideals, conduct, and aims will be noble,—as Socialism is. Where these are adverse to progress, the ideas, ideals, conduct and aims will be ignoble,—as Bryanism, jointly with McKinleyism and Labor Fakirism, proves itself to be.

## THE WAGES OF PROSPERITY.

The longshoremen of New London, Conn., had a habit of throwing away their envelopes when they received their week's pay. Several of these were picked up, and from the amounts marked on them we can draw conclusions relative to the way prosperity affects a class of men which makes prosperity possible for a great many industries.

The envelopes are many, and the amounts vary, but there is never any tendency to reach the larger figures. The greatest amount received is \$6.00, the smallest is \$1.10. The men were employed, or supposed to have been employed, during at least one week. There are four envelopes from one man: These represent just a month's work. The first has \$5.50, the second \$4.70, the third \$2.00, and the fourth \$4.80. The man received in all the staggering sum of \$16.80. It is no wonder that he, in common with his fellow workmen, is putting money in the bank at the rate of \$200 a year. Supposing him to average the above sum every week, and have work without intermission, he would have \$13.20 on which to bring up a family after he had provided for a "rainy day."

There are other items on these envelopes which tell the wonderful story of how the American workmen can save. One man received in two weeks the sum of \$2.50; another did better, and received \$3.00 in the same time. The rate seems uniform, and the standard horribly low. The men may not work a very great number of hours, but when they are through very few of them are in a physical or mental condition to fill a pulpit, or to do landscape painting.

There is also another interesting incident connected with those envelopes. When the dock masters learned that the Socialists were collecting evidence, they issued an order that all pay envelopes should be destroyed. If there was any cause to suppose the amount contained in them would ever be large, the masters would be only too pleased to have them spread broadcast.

It must not be supposed that all the men earn such small sums. Many of them may find as much as \$7 on some nights, but out of many envelopes we have been unable to discover one that did. Perhaps there may even be a man who has more than that coming to him, but when half a hundred envelopes, collected in a few weeks in a small town, can tell such a story of low wages for hard, killing work, it is reasonable to suppose that the man who does receive that amount stands in danger of having his wages cut.

That New London record can be duplicated by almost any other port. The DAILY PEOPLE recently had an article on the condition of the dock workers here in New York. It was objected to as overdrawn. Read the evidences of those envelopes, compare it with what we have previously said, and then raise once more the "prosperity" howl. The prosperity of the dock workers is the hell of low wages and abuse.

## THE DANGER OF PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Mr. Odell, the Republican candidate for Governor, when twitted for not making campaign speeches, made this frank confession:

"I am criticised for remaining here at headquarters," he said, "but I notice that whenever Mr. Stanchfield speaks he puts his foot in it."

The Democrats want me to do the same thing to offset Stanchfield's breaks."

The campaign on the part of both Republicans and Democrats has been carried on under great difficulties. Trust magnates have found it extremely monotonous to keep up the pretence of fighting against the corporations from which they draw their dividends. Notorious lobbyists and corruptionists of the Stanchfield-Odell stripe find that they cannot help putting a foot or two in their mouths when they try to talk of purity in politics.

Both parties are engaged in playing a huge farce. The industrial revolution has made the old ways of doing business obsolete, and rendered the existence of a vast army of middle-men, retailers, petty manufacturers, etc., impossible, but this truth would bring the political death of whichever capitalist party dared utter it. In the ranks of both parties are found the traveling men who have been displaced by the less noisy and more efficient postal cards; the small storekeepers who have felt the kick of the department store; the small manufacturers who are going down before the march of the Trusts, and the other remnants of the out-worn competitive system. These elements possess the power of inflicting great injury at the ballot-box, and they are ignorant enough to do it.

So the plutocrats who control both parties are compelled to trim their sails to catch every breath of discontent and utilize it for party advantage. The Cotton, Sugar, Ice, Silver and Copper Trust in the persons of J. K. Jones, McCarren, W. A. Clark, Croker, and the Belmonts, own the Democratic party machinery and are forced to denounce Trusts and advocate their abolition. The Republican machine is controlled by the owners of the Iron, Steel, Leather, Paper, and other Trusts, and they also must denounce themselves and demand publicity. But the farce is dreary to the actors, and only fools the middle-headed middle class.

Small wonder that Odell, the crafty lobbyist declines to go on the stump. He sees every Democrat and Republican speaker involve himself in contradictions and prefers to run his gubernatorial campaign as he does the lobby, on the quiet. Odell does not intend to imitate Stanchfield in "putting his foot in it."

The Socialist Labor Party alone dares to utter the truth in this campaign, and that fact proves that it alone is fit to face the future and guide the destinies of the Nation in the storm which is wrecking the middle class, and causing the capitalist parties to play the hypocrite. The Socialist Labor Party candidates do not "put their feet in it" on the stump. The Rep-Dems, silenced in this campaign, will be in full retreat in the not distant future.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

## THEY SEE THE HAND-WRITING ON THE WALL.

A local capitalist paper of New London, Conn., commenting on the proposed calling out of the militia to suppress the strike of Central Vermont Railway freight handlers, after speaking of how "unpleasant" would be the duty of these young workmen who would have to obey orders and shoot down the comrades and brothers on strike, says:

"If such a crisis should arise it would be the part of wisdom for the authorities to use the men from some other place rather than to array the local guardsmen against their friends. The discussion of the topic has caused some of the men to see that there are possibilities for a soldier that are not at all pleasant."

This is one of the signs which indicate the growth of class-consciousness in the United States. It was the favorite boast of a capitalist, who is now dead, that he "could hire half the workmen to shoot down the other half." This expressed well the conception the capitalist class had at that time of the lack of solidarity and class-consciousness on the part of the working class. And, while the boast was not literally true then, there was truth enough in it to cause the men whose lives were devoted to the task of uniting the wage workers into an economic and political party of their own class, to redouble their efforts to destroy every influence and object that tended to strengthen and deepen the separations then existing in the ranks of the workers.

Strike after strike in which this boast of the capitalist appeared true, took place. One so-called "union" sending its members to take the place of strikers; workmen serving as militia-men and shooting down their fellow wage slaves; fakir leaders denouncing as "ignorant foreigners" the martyrs whose blood was spilled in defense of proletarian rights, and still retaining their jobs—all these infamies lent color to the boast.

But the Socialist Labor Party, teaching correct economics and the vital necessity of the wage workers becoming imbued with the spirit of revolution-

ary class-consciousness, has made such progress that to-day both the fakir and the capitalist see, as through a mist, the handwriting on the wall which foretells their overthrow. Only the most hardened and stupid of the former would now openly slander the men murdered by the hirelings of the capitalist, only the more foolish of the latter believe that it is any longer possible to "hire half of the workers to shoot the other half."

It has become necessary now to send even the middle-heads, whose desire to wear a uniform and pose as soldiers has led them into joining the cheap mob of murderers, away from their own neighborhood when wage workers are to be slaughtered, and to import strangers. To-day, the workman who joins the militia is given to understand that he is committing treason to his class. So far has this gone that the regulars are being used more and more to perform this "unpleasant" task. The influence of the fakir in vain is used to defeat resolutions forbidding members of trade organizations from joining the ranks of the soldier craft: the militia.

The handwriting announcing the doom of the capitalist class becomes plainer each day. The work of the Socialist Labor Party is bearing good fruit. The taunt of the capitalist is being changed into a curse against the force which has made the taunt a lie. They see the time approaching when, instead of shooting each other, the wage workers will unite and turn their weapons against the citadel of capitalism.

Speed the day.

## STANCHFIELD'S BILL NO.2,203.

It is extremely fortunate for Mr. Stanchfield that an official record of the bills introduced by assemblymen is kept. Otherwise the record of this "true friend of labor" might be forgotten, and his devotion be his own reward. From the official journal of the Assembly we rescue the following bill and give it that publicity which should delight the hearts of the labor fakirs who are so diligently betraying the wage workers by trying to elect the author of the bill, John B. Stanchfield, Tammany candidate for governor:

Assembly Bill No. 2,203.—For the protection of bona fide purchasers and holders of coupon bonds and of municipal corporations against misfeasance, malfeasance or negligence of public officers. Passed the Assembly on April 23, 1895, and was delivered to Governor Morton on May 14.

Here we have this "workman's friend" fighting gallantly to protect the interests of the down-trodden wage slave who is a "bona fide purchaser, production, distribution and exchange; circumstance that such a 'bona fide holder' of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars worth of coupon bonds might be wearing overalls and pushing the horseless wheelbarrow loaded with bricks, or appearing the noiseless host of mortar, made no difference to the Hon. John B. Stanchfield. As a "friend of labor" and a Democrat, he cared nothing about garb or occupation. He was in the assembly to befriend the laborer, hence, Assembly Bill No. 2,203.

The Democratic party is at all times clamorous in its claim of being the "friend of the workman." Mr. Stanchfield has secured the services of a noisy gang of pure and simple labor fakirs to make this claim for him. His record as a member of the assembly should be good evidence of that "friendship."

The wage workers do not own any coupon bonds. They do produce the wealth which these bonds represent, but it makes no difference to them whether misfeasance or malfeasance causes these bonds to change owners. The result is the same to the wage worker in mill, mine, factory, store or farm. So Stanchfield was protecting the same interests with Assembly Bill No. 2,203 that he protected, with every other bill he supported in the assembly; the same interests which the Democratic party fights for when it seeks to lead the wage worker in a crusade against high taxes.

THE WAGE WORKERS NEITHER OWN COUPON BONDS NOR PAY TAXES. It is the interests of the tax-paying, labor fleeing, coupon holders that Stanchfield and the Democratic party battle for. Assembly Bill No. 2,203 is a case in point.

It is an axiom that: "He who is praised by the labor fakir is an enemy of the working class." The Democratic party is a particularly vicious enemy of the working class, and Stanchfield is a fit standard-bearer of that party. So the fakirs acclaim him as a "friend." He supported the Democrat, Flower, who had strikers shot; he made no protest against the Republican, Morton, who had strikers shot; he fights the battle of the labor skinning coupon holders, and tax-payers; if he were not so wealthy he would do well as a labor fakir. As it is he gets their support.

The Socialist Labor Party has a candidate for Governor in the person of Charles H. Corrigan, who is hated by labor fakirs, and who cares not at all

for the interests of coupon holders and tax-payers. He is a wage worker like Malloney and Remmel, the candidates for President and Vice-President.

Let the wage workers whose pockets are filled with coupon bonds or whose heads are yet befuddled by the Democratic "the workman pays the taxes" lie; vote for Stanchfield.

Let the workmen who hold no coupons and know that taxation, high or low, leaves them wage slaves, vote for the candidate of the working class, Charles H. Corrigan.

## THE WINTER OF THE SCABS' DISCONTENT.

In another column will be found an item of news from Ohio which shows that the political managers of the Republican and Democratic parties in Ohio are carrying to its logical conclusion the rule already adopted in a partial way by the Rep-Dem managers in New York. Here, a notorious labor fakir who attempted to sell his "influence" was turned down by both campaign committees. But in Ohio they have extended the application of the rule to cover all Scabs who attempt to trade on their power of misleading the workers.

The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder. Whether he could deliver the votes or not depended on how effectually he had excluded the discussion of Socialist politics from the meetings of the union. If he had enforced the fakir's rule: "No politics in the Union," he could deliver the goods. If not, not.

The last few years have been very bad for the labor fakir. The Socialist Labor Party, through its Press and speakers, has torn the borrowed cloak of Unionism from the shoulder of the Scab and shown him in all his treachery and ugliness to his one-time dupes. When he resented this rude treatment he received a lashing that drove him into retirement or, out into the open, where every class-conscious worker could attack him. The Scab's prestige was destroyed when his influence became nil, and, to make matters worse for him, the capitalist politicians are learning the truth.

The Scab has always played more or less of a bunco game on the politician. The latter has always had to pay for more than the fakir delivered. But in the past the votes that the Democratic buyer was cheated out of went to the Republican dealer, and vice versa. Besides, the Scab was valuable as a discourager and dampener of working class revolt. By the example of treachery he furnished he threw a veritable wet blanket on the spirit of class-consciousness, and thus earned his pay.

But the steady growth of the Socialist Labor Party and the corresponding increase in intelligence in the ranks of the wage workers made for the destruction of the Scab's "influence." While the majority of the workmen have not yet reached that point where the Scab and his political parties are thrown overboard, there is a strong and growing minority of thinkers who fight him in the union meetings and outside at every turn. His days as a herder of voting cattle are about at an end.

This is the lesson contained in the story from Columbus, Ohio, and it fore-shadows also the end of the Scab's usefulness as a wet blanket. Every act of treachery on his part nowadays is turned into an object lesson and an inspiration to renewed efforts on the part of the militant working class to end the system which breeds the pure and simple labor leader, alias fakir, alias Scab.

The workmen can make the winter of the Scab's discontent an icy one and hasten the summer of the class-conscious hosts of Labor by rolling up the vote for that killer of Scabs—the Socialist Labor Party.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

## INJUNCTIONS AND VOTES FOR RIFLE DIET.

We have commented before on the attitude of the assemblyman from the Sixteenth Assembly District, Mr. Samuel Prince, towards the judges who issue injunctions and the militia who shoot strikers, and have called on him to explain his treachery to the workmen who voted for him on his plea that he was a workman and unionman, to boot.

Prince was put up by Tammany in the Sixteenth Assembly District. The agitation carried on by the Socialist Labor Party had made it impossible to elect a man who could not command a large vote among the wage workers there. Prince was picked out by Tammany as the most adroit decoy duck for the purpose of misleading the workers. He makes all the claims of the pure and simple labor fakir of being "a friend of labor," a "good young man," and his record shows that Tammany made

no mistake when they picked him out to enact the role of the Scab.

Judge Freedman is a Tammany judge who issues galling gun injunctions against strikers. He does not pose as a "friend of Labor," he does not have to. He does the will of the capitalist class just the same as his fellow party member, Sam Prince, and issues an injunction against the workmen whom Scab Prince has induced to vote for him, which forbids them from doing anything in their own defence under penalty of being locked up and fined.

Prince sat in the Assembly when a bill was passed to increase the appropriation for buying weapons and ammunition for the militia. Did he fight against this bill? Did this "friend of Labor" make the State ring with his denunciation of that bill? No. HE VOTED FOR IT. He knew that the money so appropriated was to be used in the work of backing up the injunctions against the strikers and murdering those who were driven to resistance. He knew this and HE VOTED FOR IT.

Tammany would never have taken up this unsavory traitor to his class if he were other than he is. That he is still put forward as a decoy duck proves that he has lived up to Tammany's expectation. In the Assembly he betrays his class and on the stump he has the effrontery to take the names of decent men on his lips and slander them. He refers to himself as a "union man" and boasts of wearing union "label" clothes. He does not say that the bullets he voted for the strikers had the label of the Scab on them. But the widow of a striker who is carried home with such a bullet in his heart may have an opinion of Scab Prince's "unionism."

Tammany Judge Freeman issues the injunction. Tammany Assemblyman Prince votes the money to buy the guns to give the workman a taste of rifle diet if they resist.

Decoy Duck and Scab Prince is a model for every traitor to the working class and a warning to every true man to smash that kind of a "youngion" man at the ballot box.

## DOOLEY HITS ORGANIZED SCABBERY A TELLING BLOW.

How the scabby labor fakir has debauched the pure and simple union into a penny-catching venture for himself and uses the union label to fill his own pockets, instead of turning that weapon of Labor against the foe is justly criticised by Mr. Dunne in the following correct bit of satire:

## "THIM PANTS."

In comes a dillygation fr'm th' Union iv Amalgamated Pants-makers; an' says th' chairman, "Major," he says, "we have a complaint to make agin thim pants iv yer's," he says: "What's th' matter with th' pants?" says th' future president, "I thought they looked all right," he says, "I paid four dollars fr' thim in Bueyrus las' year," he says, "They have no union label on thim," says th' chairman, "Do you know, sir," he says, "thim pants rip-risins th' oppression iv women an' childer?" he says, "Dye know that ivry thread in thim seems means a tear an' sigh?" says he, "Dye know that ivry time ye puts on thim pants ye take a pair off some down-throdden workman?" he says, "Glory be!" says Big Bill, "Is that true?" Thim what an I do to?" he says in alarm, "Do?" says th' chairman, "Wear pants that rip-risins honest toll fairly compensated," he says, "Wear pants that'll say to th' world that Bill McKinley's legs are fair legs," he says, "that they may bow at th' knees, but they never bow to th' oppressor," he says: "that niver did they wrap thim-selves in bags that bore the curse iv monopoly an' greed," he says, "An' where can I get thim?" says th' Major, "Fr'm me," says th' friend iv labor, pullin' out a tape, "Will ye have wan or two hip pockets?" he says.—From "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen."

The picture is not overdrawn and well illustrates the difference between Organized Scabbery and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The Populists are out for McKinley. The Populists are out for Bryan. The Populists are out for Wooley. The Populists are out for Debs. It is rumored that the Populists are out for the Populists. It has never been known to happen that a Populist was very much out when he counted up the proceeds of having been out in the first place. It is the bargain sale party of the country. It is the party of fusion, and of political business bickerings. It is at any man's service who can pay the price. It is the cheap man-of-all-work, and he who pays, has. The amount of small, mean, contemptible, cowardly trading which it has carried on for the past ten years is not exceeded by any party that ever existed. The poor farmer, and the wild-eyed and woolly-brained workers do not profit by it. The leaders, the men who use the party, are the beneficiaries. When you see the notice that the Populists are out for anybody, rest assured that some vote monger has received his price.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (very angry and excited)—The Socialist Labor Party is a union-wrecking party! Its candidates are scoundrels! (Growing redder in the face.) They are scabs!

UNCLE SAM (cool as a cucumber)—If you don't control yourself you will be struck down with apoplexy.

B. J.—Apoplexy, or no apoplexy; (livid in the face) these men are scabs, I say, scabs!

U. S.—Do you know what you put me in mind of?

B. J.—What?

U. S.—Of medicine quacks. They expect one to swallow their medicine without looking at it. And so do you expect me to swallow your vituperation without examination. Guess both you and the medicine quack have good reason to try to avoid people's looking closely into your stuff; it won't bear examination.

B. J.—I tell you they are scabs!

U. S.—Proofs!

B. J.—I'll give you the proofs. They scabbed it in the cigar factories.

U. S.—Do you call proving an assertion to utter another of the same stamp?

B. J. (with a hang-dog look)—They are scabs.

U. S.—And you are nailed. You can't prove your calumny, and you know it.

calumny. But now I am going to prove to you that YOU and the rest of you Labor Fakirs are scabs.

B. J. (noticing the look of determination on U. S.'s face, tries to get away)—I have to catch a train!

U. S. (grabs him by the coat and holds him)—No, you won't. That train will have to go without you. Is it a fact or is it false that Governor Flower sent the militia of the State to shoot down the switchmen of Buffalo and help the railroad magnates break the 10-hour law?

B. J. tries to get off.

U. S.—Answer!

B. J.—It is a fact.

U. S.—Is it a fact or is it false that the Democratic State Senator Cane applauded this crime upon Labor?

B. J. tries to swallow his tongue.

U. S.—Answer!

B. J.—It is a fact.

U. S.—Is it a fact or is it false that your Sam Gompers, right upon that, endorsed this Cantor for reelection in a letter published in the "Daily News" on Gompers' own signature?

B. J. makes violent efforts to catch that train.

U. S. (holding fast to B. J.'s coat)—Answer!!!

B. J. (seeing that U. S. is in dead earnest)—It is a fact.

U. S.—Is it a fact or is it not a fact that the Socialist Labor Party unreservedly denounced the Flower crime and all its abettors, like Cantor? Answer!!!!

B. J.—It is a fact.

U. S.—Now answer this, and p. d. q. too: Who is the scab, Gompers or the Socialists?

B. J. (seeing there is no escape)—Gompers.

U. S.—That is proof No. 1. Now to proof No. 2.

B. J. is all the time acting like an entrapped rat, trying to escape; but U. S. holds him too fast for that.

U. S.—Is it a fact or is it false that Judge Freedman of this city is a Democrat, a Tammany Democrat?

B. J. (who does not yet see the point)—A Tammany Democrat, of course; every man knows that! It is a fact.

U. S.—Is it a fact or is it false that during this cigar-makers' strike, this year, this Judge Freedman issued an injunction against the strikers?

B. J. (who does not yet see the hole that he is being led into—Yes, that's a fact).

U. S.—Is it or is it not a fact that M. Sam Prince is the Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Sixteenth Assembly District?

B. J. tries to pull away.

U. S.—No, sir. You can't get off that train is gone. Answer!!!!

B. J.—It is a fact.

U. S.—Now, who is the scab, this vote-monger, Prince, who works with the party of Freedman that bullies the workers? The Socialist Labor Party, which consistently denounces and fights the Free-man party?

B. J.—Lemme go!

U. S.—No, you shan't, you vile capitalist and hireling of the Organized Scabbery. Answer now, or you'll never "catch your train."

B. J.—Prince is the scab.

U. S.—Yes. You are right this time, but you deserve no credit for being right. Your rage at the Socialist Labor Party is not the rage of righteous indignation. It is the rage of the trapped rat. You and the rest of the Labor Fakirs, the scabs, and only scabs, are furious at the S. L. P. and its candidates because they don't allow you any longer to use them as hoodwinking the workers. They are wearing the mask off your faces, and they are putting an end to your occupation of drawing the Judas wages (Flinging him off.) Now, go and "catch your train."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. No other will be recognized.

## Alas! Poor Yorrick!

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Two years ago, when Ben Handford made a tour of the State as the Socialist Labor Party candidate for governor, he had a crowd of between five and six hundred people to listen to his speech here. Last night there was only five persons by actual count in the hall in which the alleged candidate of an alleged socialist party was to speak. At fifteen minutes past 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for him to begin, as soon as the S. L. P. got through with him, very few, if any, seem to have any use for him, although the same old trick was played of feigning love for the pure and simple trade unionist.

A special invitation was extended to them, but they did not like worth a cent. This was a great contrast to our meeting of the night before at the foot of Crescent Park, where Comrade Markley debated with a Bryanite, a general invitation only being extended to them. A large and enthusiastic crowd was on hand, waiting at the hour appointed, and at times nearly went wild over the knockout argumentative blows which he time after time dealt his opponent. The latter is a general all-round freak and crook, trying to gain notoriety and through it to get a political job, he it ever so small, even that of a spittoon-cleaner in the city hall, or elsewhere would gladly be accepted.

He is the freak who, when an opportunity was given persons in the audience to ask questions at the De Leon meeting here last fall, after stating that he had been a socialist for seventeen years, asked some simple question and then got tangled up.

E. L. LAKE,

Organizer.

22 Sunset street, Mt. Pleasant, Schenectady, Oct. 1.

## Eighth Massachusetts Congressional Convention.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Eighth District Congressional Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held here to-night, Edward N. Kelley, of Somerville, was chairman, and Alvan C. Buzzell, of Medford, secretary. William E. Stacey, of Cambridge, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Congress. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Maloney and Remmel, the Party candidates for president and vice president, and M. T. Berry for governor, the principles and platform adopted at the National Convention and the DAILY PEOPLE.

The following resolution adopted at the Massachusetts State convention was adopted:

"Resolved, That the treaty with Spain drawn by the peace commissioners of William McKinley and its ratification by the Senate, with the aid of William J. Bryan, by which the country came into the possession of territory with a defective title, and the subsequent unsuccessful attempt to dispossess the owners thereof, is one of the blackest and most criminal chapters in the history of capitalism in America, and that William McKinley, for the part he has taken in the affair, should be impeached and tried before the proper tribunal for high crimes and misdemeanors."

At the third Councilor convention Edwin S. Mayo, of Everett, was nominated for the Governor's Council. B. Bendroth of Medford, was nominated by the Fifth Middlesex convention, and Joseph W. Meckel, of Medford, was elected to the State Committee for 1901. John W. Meckel was nominated for the legislature from the Medford district. The vote in the Eighth Congressional district in 1898 was, William E. Slattery, of Cambridge, 503; McCall, Republican, 14,363; Perkins, Democrat, 5,846.

Stacey's vote in Somerville was 137; Cambridge, 203; Medford, 41; Arlington, 3; Winchester, 20; Wards 10 and 11 of Boston, 79. Those places include all the cities and towns in the district.

THOMAS C. BROPHY.

Somerville, Sept. 30.

## Lightning-rod Debs.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—At one of our meetings a very queer thing happened. The meeting was held in the Jewish district, where the Debs crowd polled their 300 votes. While in the midst of my speech, a wise-looking geese interrupted with this remark: "The workers know the Democratic and the Republican party are bad; the workers want to know what is the matter with Debs?"

I answered this question: a few others on this line were asked and I shut up the Kangas and Debsites. After the meeting I learned that the duck who had asked the first question, was the Bryan Democratic leader of the district. The question was asked to cause confusion. I am beginning to think that the comrade from the West was right when he said that the capitalists were using the Debs crowd as a lightning rod, to attract and run into ground the growing Socialist sentiment.

S. SCHULBERG.

Baltimore, Sept. 30.

## A Good Suggestion.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Experience in many sections of the Socialist Labor Party shows me, that much work is lost in agitation work, because when the speaker is through, no record is taken of the persons that are in sympathy with the movement. I submit that if you indicate the mode of getting names, etc., regarding "the sympathizers' cards" in vogue in New York city that it will go a great way toward increasing the militant army of the S. L. P.

G. W. BOETTGER.

## A Speaker Done Up.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Last evening at about 8 o'clock a reporter from the "Hoboken Observer" came up the stairs of our County Headquarters three steps at a jump, and with a suspicious merry twinkle in his eye blandly requested information as to an out-door meet-

ing of the Social Democratic Party to be held that night a block below. When he was shown the error of his ways by Socialist Labor Party men, who are on to all monkeyshines of this kind, he departed hastily, like a man who has suddenly forgotten something. Not long after a couple of excited young men rushed in, telling us that we were being massacred (figuratively speaking) by the representative of the S. D. P. on the next block. We sallied out and when we arrived found a tall, thin, long-haired individual with a long drooping mustache and an abrupt goatee, who, though laboring under a most painful constipation of both thought and words, was quite evidently possessed of the usual abundant stock of Debs-Kangaroo conceit and vanity, for he was telling his audience of about twenty odd persons, including some nine little boys and girls and six or seven old women, what a smart fellow he was: how some of his bosses told him so; what good jobs he had refused because he was so good and devoted to good principles, and how hard he worked, at real manual labor one time, as a part of his study of Socialism.

By this time he had sized up several red buttons in the audience, and evidently fearing trouble, immediately began a heart to heart talk. After believing, I presume, that we were sufficiently melted, he announced that he would answer questions.

Chas. Herrschaft asked him why, when there was already a Socialist Party in the field, another calling itself "Socialist too" should be organized? He hesitated, endeavored to bluff his questioner into letting it go at that, calling him "beruther" and speaking about a family quarrel, that for the sake of avoiding scandal should be hushed up, that both he and his "beruther" were "Socialists" working for the same cause and more ad nauseum. When he found this would not work and was told plainly that staunch S. L. P. men were not even distantly related to freaks, this worthy grew bitter, spid we were not "Socialists," at all, decided our "brutal antagonism" to the good pure and simple union leaders. The DAILY PEOPLE and De Leon were duly abused and denounced, and he then endeavored to shut off further questions from us by saying he would answer no more of this kind. Thinking he had thrown us off for good he proceeded to loaf forth for some time longer in a vague, uncertain, incoherent, disjointed sort of way, including in his harangue a mention of Debs and Harriman the "Socialist candidates," and before he knew where he was, found himself calling for questions with any kind of questions, once more.

When he paused, I immediately inquired why his party organized in opposition to the S. L. P., consequently hostile to it, had nominated Debs, who in 1896, while professing to be a Socialist, told people to vote for Bryan, that he (Debs) would vote for him, and that such men as Bryan would bring Socialism, and how could a self-respecting Socialist address millionaires at Delmonico's constituted a fruitful field for Socialist agitation, and say as he had that Socialists could be made of such parasites. Furthermore, would the Socialist Labor Party, for an instant, tolerate in that Party, or nominate Joseph Francis Maloney or any other man, like Debs, out up such canpers?

Here a man in the audience cried: "Right you are young fellow, if Debs was all right, Delmonico's was no place for him," and a murmur all round showed that the shot had told. He then called me "Kaumer-a-de" which I instantly resented, telling him I considered him no comrade of mine, but recognized him as without doubt an enemy, to which he replied very well we ARE enemies. He then hemmed and hawed, spoke about Debs being by profession a public lecturer, earning hard dollars here and there by his burning Socialist eloquence, and how he (the speaker) did not know much about Socialism in '96, that perhaps neither he nor "other" (Debs) knew much about it till some time after but that it was all right now. They were both Socialists, they had been a learning and had learned. I then asked him how, after these damaging admissions, he could consider such men as Debs and others, who pursued such tactics, such men who had shown ignorance of Socialism; and the way to get as honest or as fit exponents, my more, "leaders" of the Socialist movement. He then got rattled, and wildly yelled out that he would "tolerate no advertisement of the Socialist Labor Party or its candidates," that I and others had come there to try and break up the meeting, and if I spoke again he would call for the Police, have me locked up, and appear in court against me next morning.

He said he was no fighter, but had lots of this kind of fight in him. I told him to go ahead and do so if he dared. He then absolutely refused to answer any more questions, sold three five cent books, gave away four Rogues Zeitung Beebles, and dusted.

When we got back to headquarters, a reporter from the "Jersey City Evening Journal," who had got wind of the little diversion, rushed in and we gave him the whole story.

WM. DORAN.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 3.

## A Sample "Social Democrat."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Last evening a meeting was held here and addressed by a Mr. Modest, a typical fakir and a member of the "S. D. P." He told the listening workmen that there was no use in voting for McKinley or Bryan, that their wages would be the same whether McKinley or Bryan was elected, but he did not mention the Socialist Labor Party. He did say, however, that there was nothing to be gained by political action, that the cigarmakers should organize in the pure and simple union, and fight the Trust with a full treasury. The full treasury is evidently of as much importance to organized scabbery as the "full dinner pail" is to organized capital.

Among the assertions that he made were the following: the A. F. of H. has a membership of over 2,000,000; the Cigarmakers' International Union has paid out in strike benefits to the striking cigarmakers of New York, since the strike was started against Krebs, Wertheimer & Schiffer the sum of \$300,000—the strike being yet in full force

and, having extended to other factories so that there are to-day 7,000 cigarmakers on strike in New York, and receiving \$5.00 a week strike benefit from the International Cigarmakers' Union. We have some very good campaign liars in this town, but they all turned green with envy when they heard the pure and simple talk of Modest.

He also begged the Cigarmakers to organize and strike for a little of "some of de brobery off your bosses" that they should organize so that the bosses should not be able to take more than their "share," and of such is pure and simple, and "Social Democracy."

There were other speakers announced on the bill but they failed to materialize.

D. C. WISMEIL,

Quakertown, Pa., Oct. 2.

## In New Fields.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here Saturday night. Fully three hundred surrounded the speakers, who held them for two hours, while they whacked Billus Bryan and McKinley right and left. A few Dems and Reps grumbled and asked questions, but the answers only made them ridiculous in the eyes of the large audience that never before heard a Socialist speaker.

The two young men came here from Syracuse and distributed throw away cards among the employees of the large manufacturing plants. Though it rained hard their work was good fruit, and shows us that we can next time form a Section. Mr. E. Harris acted as chairman and G. A. Strible, candidate for Senator for the 34th Senatorial District of Onondaga county, was the speaker of the evening. Mr. Strible is a good speaker, and handled his subject in a good manner, and received the applause of the audience at each point that he made.

PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 1.

## In the Mining Region.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—When one gets closely acquainted with the striking miners he cannot help but curse the labor fakirs. The miners will be in measurable time a body of men with which the capitalist class must reckon. To-day, all their sincerity, honesty, loyalty, and solidarity are wasted, at least practically so, because the Mitchells and Dilchers take good care to have all their actions flow in the wrong channel.

Providence is a mining town about two miles from Scranton, and this place we selected for our first meeting. Henry Wolf, of Brooklyn, delegate to the Carpenter's convention, Wise, J. Gray, and myself, spoke. Many "Tragic Pages" were sold, and the meeting was a success all around. While standing on the sidewalk till the committee got the platform placed in the "Square," I saw two families coming down a stairway all excited, some crying, others with a sad but determined look upon their faces. Upon inquiry it was learned that upstairs was the office of an alderman, who, in the absence of a judge, adjusts all controversies of minor importance. The two families mentioned had come to seek protection from a man who is in sympathy with the operators (perhaps an official, but that subject), and he to get any right to that subject, and he attempted to cut off the families out of his house. A young man embraced his aged mother and exclaimed: "No, mother, I will not go back on my fellowmen; I shall not turn scab even if we must sleep in the streets."

To myself, I said: "Bravo! Well done! Some day that heroism which now slumbers will be aroused and it will be guided by the fighting S. L. P. into the proper channel, so that he who builds houses need not sleep in the street; he who digs coal need not freeze; he who produces all, need not perish for want of means of subsistence."

At the same time I could not help but utter a curse upon him who betrays the confidence of these wage-workers, abuses their solidarity by encouraging them to make sacrifices for a pure and simple union. If one is not a strong man he finally loses all hope and determination by the repeated defeats of a pure and simple union.

One noon, the idea occurred to us to hold noon meetings as well as the capitalist parties. We resolved that we could. Not, however, as the Dems-Reps do, i. e., to go in the factory and compel every employee to listen and applaud. No. Opposite the hotel where I stayed is a big foundry and machine shop, and from the porch (don't laugh if it looks a little like McKinley and Bryan fashion), we spoke to the men who voluntarily came to listen, although their masters had an eye on them! Pamphlets were sold and the meeting was a great success, if we are allowed to judge by the expressions of faces and the applause. Here again the writer had an opportunity to witness the solidarity of the workers. Miners, who were so devoted to their "leaders" (2) that they were indignant at us because we called in a general way attention to the impotency of pure and simple trades unionism. Confident that organized Dilcher could "wipe the floor" with us, they challenged us to meet him in debate the following night. Needless to say, that it was promptly accepted, and we anxiously awaited "to-morrow." To-morrow came, but organized Dilcher came not. He sent word that he had to leave town (a la Gompers "catching a train").

More meeting were held, all of which were very successful, particularly the one in Hyde Park. Here we have a Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union which unanimously expressed the determination to cut loose from the A. F. of L. and join the Alliance. Patsy Moran of the I. T. U., editor of a labor paper (2) which he privately owns, stopped me on the street and assured me that he was leaning strongly toward Socialism, but nevertheless he would fight us because we weren't of the right kind. He also said that our Union was sure to be "killed" within three weeks. I wished him success.

Mr. M. D. Flaherty, president and organizer of the Central Labor Union, said to a newly converted wagon worker: "These d—s S. L. P. people injure US more than the bosses, why don't you people kick them out?" To his surprise, the man spoken to said: "We know that we are the enemy of the fakirs, and that the capitalists are your friends; and we

also are thinking seriously about 'kicking out,' only I am afraid it will be the pure and simple who will be the objects of it." Leaving the fakir to himself he could not hear him shout: "You are a De Leonite! Wait, we'll fix you!" Mr. Flaherty does not believe in politics, as he said all the while, but this election he sings a different song. He must save his country, and hence he runs on the Democratic ticket for Legislature. He also proclaims that those who don't vote for him are "scabs," and for all the upper knaves and simplexes expelled because at the ballot box. It's too bad that there are no "Kangs" in Scranton, for he is good timber for them "he is coming out their way."

PETER DAMM.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 1, 1900.

## A Colorado "Patriot" Held up to View.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Socialist Labor Party of Grand Junction, with the aid of N. L. Griest, has for the past few weeks been making things decidedly interesting for the old party politicians in this section of the country. Griest is a hard worker, not only for the Socialist Labor Party, but also for the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and the comrades of Section Mesa County were all grieved to-day to learn of his resignation as State Organizer.

The Republicans organized a McKinley club here last Thursday, for which occasion they imported a speaker from Denver, by the name of Earl M. Cranston, who, by the way, is a son of a Methodist preacher, and he, like all the rest that are out in the interest of the capitalist class, misrepresented the condition of affairs from start to finish.

Mr. Cranston spoke of how the Stars and Stripes were honored and respected all over the world, and drew a very glowing picture, and ended up by saying that the Stars and Stripes made the flag of the Republican party. That state ment was a deliberate insult to the American flag and an intelligent audience.

I wish to say that some of my ancestors for seven long weary years marched through flood and flame with this nation baptized in blood and tears, they went through the trying scenes of Valley Forge; their course could be tracked over the frozen ground by the blood-stains of their sore and bleeding feet. They helped to gain liberty, and it was liberty watered by the blood and tears of the men who fought. For the party that fired upon the flag, insulted it, used it for advertising purposes, to claim that it is its flag, is an insult to intelligence.

W. E. TEN EYCK.

Grand Junction, Colo., October 1.

## Legislative Twaddle of the Capitalist Politicians.

The case of Motorman Algonquin S. Brown, represents a true sample of capitalist justice. It also affords to the workman with a little brains, a glimpse of the real issue of the campaign. To the class conscious proletarian and Socialist, this case proves the contention that all legislation is class legislation.

Brown sued the North Jersey Street Railway Company for \$5,000 damages, having sustained severe injuries from a shock of 500 volts, while trying to reverse a car.

The company applied for a non-suit, whereupon Judge Swayze promptly threw the case out of court. Corporatory negligence was the basis of ex-Governor Werts' (company's counsel) application. The injuries were not chargeable to the company. The fault, if—"if" any, lay with the electrician or whosoever sent out the car. (It is not to be supposed that the cheapest and poorest kind of appliances and material ever found its way on a North Jersey trolley car. Oh, no!) Mr. Werts contended that the electrician was not a representative of the company, but a CO-EMPLOYEE.

The remarkable part of the entire proceeding is where Judge Swayze unwittingly indicts the traction company. After remarking that Brown seemed to know of the "alleged" defect, he said: "It is quite consistent with the probabilities that the flash of electricity was caused by some defect in the operation of the controller, or by a defect in the construction. I think that it was such an accident as might have been anticipated." (3)

Brown had had trouble with the car, it seems, before he took it on his run. Brown anticipated that a refusal on his part to take "his" car out would result in discharge. So, he took his chances, and came to grief. Very likely he anticipated that the "Bluffing Department" up in 315 Market street, have no time or use for his complaints or refusals, regarding the intricate and well-worn mysteries of the rolling stock.

At any rate, the company cannot bring a logical reason that would prove that they are not responsible for the careless or reckless management of the entire system, from rail to headlight.

Co-employee Werts, methinks will not get Brown's vote, should the ex-Governor ever run for office again. And Brown, including the rest of the working class, would do well to turn down every capitalist candidate, has-been's and will-be's, at the polls.

Swayze, the judge, ought to know better than to give away the class he represents, in hinting about "anticipating."

The day is not far distant when the Socialist Labor Party will cause a little much anticipation on the part of the capitalist class that they'd better prevent these and like "anticipatable" accidents by protecting life and limb of the class that, at present, are having surplus value ground out of their hides to the tune of prosperity and Bryanism.

This is the true and only question that confronts the working class to-day: the conquest of the public powers, where out-of-job has-been's and out-of-date would be's cannot serve the office of downing the wage workers in every shape and way. Capitalism vs. Socialism. That is what. Anything else is fraud. This boss about Bryan being "nearest to the Socialist Labor Party" is a sign that the Democratic leaders fear us and with their "something now" wisp-of-the-will, make a ridiculous figure of fear and anger.

From city and township to the Capitol must the proletarian gain each vantage point. With all our Werts and Swayzes, Bryan will be a fit concomitant to the figurative trio, as a henchman of the

capitalist class.

Vote for Maloney and Remmel.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 6. H. W. R.

## Chief Scabs Force Their Dopes to Scab.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—If the statements made by J. Mahlon Barnes, of the Philadelphia Cigarmakers' Union, in an hour and a half speech in SELF DEFENSE, before the Board of Union 90, of this city, some weeks ago, are true, and it looks very much like it, then the upper pantatos of the New York Strike Committee have placed themselves in a disgraceful position. Barnes and others of Philadelphia were charged by the New York Board with bad faith and trickery, and were held responsible for the loss of the sympathetic cigarmaker strike of Philadelphia, that was ordered early in the spring, in aid of the great New York strike. Barnes told another story, and charged leader Maroucek and the New York Board who sent him to Philadelphia, with being the cause of the failure—because the New York leader divulged the great secret of his New York confederates at the end of a speech before the Philadelphia Joint union meeting, to the effect "that the New York Strike Board permits the members of the International Union to work in the 'annexes' (shops) of the strike and lockout bosses and manufacture cigars for the same bosses who fired nearly 6,000 leave men and woman on the street to starve. Now, these charges mean nothing less than that the New York Strike Committee permitted its members to work in the newly opened shops of the strike bosses unmolested, or rather the New York Strike Committee PERMITTED THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION TO SCAB AGAINST THE 6,000 STRIKERS whom they ordered and kept on a long and tedious strike on a three-quarter dollar diet. The excuse given by leader Maroucek for the New York Board letting their members scab against their own strikers was simply that the Board wishes to reduce the strike pay rolls as much as possible. The Philadelphia Cigarmakers hearing this astonishing statement, went mad with rage and indignantly refused to assess themselves the proposed one dollar per week per capita tax which we New York members have been ILLEGALLY paying for over twenty weeks in succession. All attempts of the New York crooks to make the Philadelphia Cigarmakers reconsider their action failed, although they selected every bluffer in rotation, such as Strasser, Bennett, Modest, Harris, etc., etc., but in vain. Loss of confidence caused the strikers to again return to work, and Barnes & Company were the men whom the crooks wanted to hold up for their crooked work, and the failure of the Philadelphia strike. Now this happened many months ago, and it is astonishing to see how this combination has been able to suppress this damnable act from the members until Brother Barnes was compelled to give them away. Old cigarmakers in the craft were puzzled to see how the bosses' combination were able to hold out so long with over 6,000 hands on strike and yet supply their customers all right—now the secret has cropped out, and we also know now why we have been stripped of one dollar per member weekly and illegally for nearly six months. We now learn that the bosses opened a large number of new shops (or "annexes" as our leaders call them) all over Greater New York, and we also know that the Strike Board had spies and detectives employed to detect them, and that the four or five Upper Leaders knew every one of them, and permitted them to work unmolested. It may be interesting for the strikers and our members to know that this is the same Leader Maroucek who attempted to call down De Leon in the Cooper Institute meeting and wanted to know how much De Leon got paid by the bosses for calling the Strike Leaders a set of crooks, etc., etc., and warning them against these fakirs. Now is the time for the members and strikers to ask how much did you, Mr. Maroucek, and your four confederates, get from the bosses for services rendered.

ALEX.

## The Campaign in Worcester.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Thinking that the Comrades would like to know what we are doing down this way, I would like to say that we have held nineteen open air meetings since August 1st. Last Sunday we held a large meeting on the "Common" and sold a large quantity of literature. Last night we held a large meeting at Vernon square, and spoke to over 1,000 people.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1900.

## From the Far West.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—There are strange things happening every day on the part of the capitalist class in this State, whereby we compel them to show their hands. This morning we converted to the militant army of emancipation. The Section was organized on that memorable day, May Day, when all loyal S. L. P. men flock to the standard of liberty. Comrade Griest, State Organizer, delivered some out-door lectures at a time of the year when it takes courage to face the inclemency of Colorado's climate.

But organized in the midst of the great lignite coal field in Northern Colorado, we unheeded our sword and started out never to give up the fight until our class dispossesses the ruling class. Since that time we have had various organizers here, of the pure and simple stripe, including President Mitchell of the U. M. W. We laid them all low. Mitchell received a reception which he had not figured on. The once boasted Western Federation of Miners, which was known as the "Giant of the Rockies," has sent back its Charter, recognizing the fact that it was impotent to marshal the forces together in a class conscious movement which would eventually put them in possession of the mines. We have held our first County convention and nominated the following candidates: Joseph Smith, Congressman First Congressional District, endorsed by Section Denver; Joseph Bammer, District Judge, Louisville; Max Ferguson, District Attorney, Louisville; John Dubois, State Senator, Boulder; three Representatives, Joseph Kirkmire, Gorham.

ALFRED MALSON, PHILIP VEAL, LOUISVILLE.

Surveyor, Wm. Veal; County Commissioner, Frank Carveth; Justices of the Peace, Gregory James, Joshua Feder-

ville; Constable, Ora Filly, all of Louisville.

These candidates are all wage slaves of the quartz and coal mines.

PHILIP VEAL, Organizer.

Louisville, Boulder Co., Colo., Oct. 1, 1900.

## The Campaign Growing Hot.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Corregan, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor of New York State, spoke to over 200 people here last night, and was well received. His arguments could not be disputed, nor were they, notwithstanding the audience included most of the leaders and politicians of both parties in this part of the country. Everybody admitted Comrade Corregan's speech was the finest ever heard in this district.

Sixty copies of the DAILY PEOPLE, and over 100 "Why the Workingmen of America Should Vote for Maloney and Remmel" leaflets were distributed. The population of Fultonville is about 1,000, and when 200 of that number turn out to hear what Socialism is, it is a very encouraging sign of the times. We are very enthusiastic over the success of the meeting and we have started, for the first time in the history of Fultonville, a vigorous campaign against Capitalism. Hurrah for the Fighting S. L. P., and down with wage slavery.

WALTER F. DEXTER.

Fultonville, Mont. Co., N. Y., Oct. 3.

When the cur got fresh and drew near, then it would be time enough to take notice of him by giving him a kick and him jumping back to his kennel, kept before.

E. D. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—It has consumed itself. You will notice that to a feature of all hysterical Movements. More over, you don't say anything when you say that the reason that Movement's collapse is that "it developed no one of strong individuality." That theory confused with effect at the time. Such a thing as a movement as the development of a strong individuality in a silly Movement. It is the virtue Movement that developed virtue in individuals. Hysterics are not a manifestation of vitality; just the reverse. Look the matter over with this zip.

B. T. H. BRINSFORD, CON.—We are

pleased to know you were at the meeting. The speaker did not draw out any more. The S. L. P. will steer her course with the eye steady on the goal. She will perform the duties imposed by her mission, just exactly as a soldier does his duty cheerfully, taking up his poles at maturity.

E. H. LOUISVILLE, KY.—The way to get rid of folly is to get rid of vain expectations. To expect any good to come from the DAILY PEOPLE is to expect that the expectation is a prey to folly.

"A DOUBTFUL MAN," NEW YORK.—You are decidedly a "doubtful man," so transparently so as to be a "questionable man." Now, none of your money tricks! With effect at the time. Such a thing as a movement as the development of a strong individuality in a silly Movement. It is the virtue Movement that developed virtue in individuals. Hysterics are not a manifestation of vitality; just the reverse. Look the matter over with this zip.

P. R. NEW HAVEN, CON.—Just look at

the performance of Mr. Eugene V. Brewster, who, though candidate on the Debs ticket, has been making a good record for you "Daily People" and other papers. That should be enough for anybody, without going into details.

T. G. NEW YORKERS.—Reformers would only substitute Syria for Egypt. Rather than that for that sort of thing, one might take life easy and not strain at all.

H. S. E. E. PA.—Diligent inquiry has failed to find any such correspondence sent in.

T. A. BROOKLYN.—The Debs vote will be simply ridiculous. All the more reason for our not reading the "Daily People" and all other such articles that we have read here. The "Daily People" is a waste of time, being a "Republican" write-ups made to discourage Bryan voters.

C. H. GREENVILLE, N. J.—Your letter is ideal. It furnishes all the mistakes one can want to see together so as to reform them. It will certainly be published in a little later in the season, together with its refutation. For the present, suffice it to say that you don't gather your information from the DAILY PEOPLE. If you read the paper very carefully, it does not attack "organized labor," what it does attack is the "organized scabbards" which support the capitalist system. Debs to sweeter bosses, starts strikes to get dues by or at the order of some employer, etc., etc. These facts have been proved.

L. P. H. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—There is absolutely no foundation in truth in the charge that Algonquin has been charged with infidelity. It is a labor fakir invention of the whole cloth. We also have heard the counter charge that International Harvester has been charged with infidelity. The Alliance cigarmakers in Davis' shop; but neither of this statement have been able to find satisfactory proofs. So, let it go. The S. L. P. has recently gone through was brought on by the New York International Cigarmakers' Labor Fakirs, who to support the capitalist system, attempt to muzzle the party. Of course, with their utter rot, they have become doubly vicious. There is no lie so filthy as to say that the S. L. P. is a "labor fakir." You know the crew, from the Heilmann, Bennett, Princes, Maroucks down to the Henry Stahls and the others, who are giving them the little lie, you do for either truthfulness or decency, you would not at all bother about the stuff they set afloat.

C. S. PHILADELPHIA.—Your nerves are as strong enough. You don't hold to fight us? Why, then, don't fight! Cave in!

H. H. MITWAURKE, WIS.—You can find all that you are after in the "Socialist Almanac" and its supplements. Address Labor News, New York.

T. L. S. DANBURY, CONN.—The Socialist Labor Party has been in the field ten years, since 1890. This is its third Presidential campaign. It has during these ten years breathed storm after storm, and has come out of it all the more vigorous. It will come out of this campaign with colors flying.

D. P. NEW YORK.—Your attitude is surprising. If, as you say, you are going to vote for McKinley, you are going to hit Croker; you will be the most ridiculous man to look at after election. Why, Croker himself, together with all the Treasury mandarins, will be the most ridiculous man to look at after election. It is to hit the whole capitalist class. That can only be done by voting the S. L. P. ticket.

J. OF. ABINGTON, MASS.—The "New York Evening Journal" and "Standard University" referred to in the clipping from the Brockton "Times" as about to visit that city is an unscrupulous rolling stone called Keller, who is a member of the faculty of the University as your cat. The gentleman turned up East from California at a time when he thought he could fish in troubled waters here. The American League having just been expelled from the party. He was soon found out by the decent Jewish party and was dropped. He then managed to get the "Times" to appoint him to a tour, and his distinguished act at that tour was



## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry Kahn, Secretary, 24 New Road  
street, New York.  
**NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.** Thomas  
Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 357 West-  
minster street, Providence, R. I.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-  
ADA.** J. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dun-  
glas street, Market square, London, Ontario.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**  
24 New Road street. (The Party's liter-  
ary agency.)

**Notice.** For technical reasons, no  
Party announcements can go in that are  
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National  
Executive Committee of the Socialist  
Labor Party was held at the Daily People  
Building on Monday evening, October 16.  
Keweenaw in the chair.

Receipts, \$85.80; expenditures, \$85.33.

The routine correspondence of the Na-  
tional Secretary indicates a solid phalanx  
of class-conscious voters for the Socialist  
Labor Party on election day. That the  
membership is clearly aware that the So-  
cial Revolution can only be realized  
through the strictest discipline is shown  
by the following two expulsions:

At a regular business meeting of Sec-  
tion Pasco, Washington held October 6,  
Frank Murphy and Thompson Helm were  
expelled from membership for voting and  
otherwise taking an active part in the  
Democratic convention held here Sep-  
tember 30.

## FRANK MARTIN.

Organizer.

At the regular Central Committee meet-  
ing of Section Pasco County, N. J.,  
held on October 12, William E. McCul-  
lough of this city, a member of Central  
Branch, Passaic County, was expelled for  
violating Section 20, Article 2 of the con-  
stitution, by distributing and soliciting  
subscriptions for the "Appeal to Reason,"  
a paper which advocates the election of  
Debs and Harriman.

Section Cambridge, Mass., sends in  
delayed report on vote on the Constitu-  
tion: too late to be counted.

Manager of the Labor News Co. reported  
that 500,000 copies of the booklet "Why  
the Workmen of America should Vote  
for Mollath and Remmel" had been  
ordered. In this connection Sections  
are requested to do as little kicking as  
possible relative to slight delays in the  
shipment of these booklets. For a num-  
ber of days they have been shipped at  
the rate of forty thousand a day, and the  
outlook is that this rate will con-  
tinue till November 1.

Section Denver reports the suspension  
of E. O. Cochran for one year for having  
failed to prove his charges that V. G.  
Grist, State Organizer of Colorado, was  
financially and politically crooked.

The new Constitution can now be ob-  
tained from the National Secretary.  
They are 16 pages, red cover, pocket  
size; 70 cents a hundred, cash in ad-  
vance.

Charters were granted to sections at  
Watervliet, N. Y., Spokane, Wash., and  
Warwick, R. I.

## JULIAN PIERCE.

Recording Secretary.

## Du Bois, Pa., Attention.

With to-day's issue of the WEEKLY  
PEOPLE, one hundred and some sub-  
scriptions with the members of Sec-  
tion Du Bois have given to their fellow  
workmen here and vicinity will expire.  
At the last meeting of Section Du Bois  
I was instructed to invite all the  
PEOPLE readers to attend our meet-  
ing which will be held on October 24,  
8 p. m., at 214 West Long avenue.  
Comrade Wm. G. Cowan, of Pittsburg  
will address the meeting. To the out  
of town readers who cannot attend the  
meeting we invite, whenever in Du Bois,  
to call at our headquarters, 214 West  
Long avenue, where subscriptions for  
the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE  
are taken, and where literature can also  
be obtained.

## D. M. SACHTER.

Secretary.

## Everett, Mass.

EVERETT, Mass., Oct. 3.—The fol-  
lowing campaign trip has been arranged  
for Michael T. Berry, Socialist Labor  
Party candidate for Governor:

Worcester..... October 17  
Holyoke..... " 18-19  
Chicopee..... " 20  
Westfield..... " 21  
Springfield..... " 22  
Pittsfield..... " 23-24  
North Adams..... " 25  
Athol..... " 26  
Gardner..... " 27  
Fitchburg..... " 28  
Ayer..... " 29  
Haverhill..... " 30  
Sections are requested to arrange and  
advice meetings.

## Peter Damm in Illinois.

Spring Valley, October 17.  
Peoria and vicinity, October 18, 19,  
20, 21, 22.  
Springfield, October 23.  
Jacksonville, October 24, 25.  
Alton, October 26.  
East St. Louis, October 27.  
Belleville and vicinity, October 28, 29,  
30, 31.  
Quincy, November 1.  
Moline, November 2.  
Rock Island, November 3.  
Chicago, November 4, 5.  
Comrades will please arrange for meet-  
ings and see to it that plenty of literature  
is on hand. JOHN HELLGREN,  
Organizer pro tem.

## Dates of Edward Kirk in Minnesota.

Brainerd, October 17.  
Little Falls, October 18,  
St. Cloud, October 19,  
Minneapolis, October 20,  
St. Paul, October 21,  
Duluth, October 22,  
Red Wing, October 23,  
Lake City, October 24,  
Wabasha, October 25,  
Winona, October 26,  
Stillwater, October 27.

## DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.

Freely acknowledged..... \$189.50  
Received week ending Oct. 14..... 123.55  
\$313.05  
Detailed account in next issue.

## SELF-EXPLANATORY LETTERS.

## LETTER I.

Pekin, Ills., Sept. 2, 1900.

Mr. Karl Koechlin, Peoria:

Comrade—I am very sorry to see you  
struggling for Labor's Emancipation,  
and the same time be misled by Fa-  
kirs like DeLeon and some of his Click,  
Hickey, for instance. I know Hickey,  
he got my eyes open to the true Light,  
and also every Comrade in Pekin. We  
have a fine Movement here now by our  
active Work and our Tactics, since we  
distribute the People and Worker's Call,  
and since the Party, the Socialist La-  
bor and the Social Democratic Party  
United. We are going to Canton, Ills.,  
to morrow to hear our Comrade Debs,  
and we will also, the same time have a  
Convention in Canton to Nominate a  
Congressman T. Ket. Why don't you  
Comrades come with the Party that  
does Work for Socialism and Labors  
rich your Organization does not Prac-  
tice what the Preach. open your Eyes,  
and Investigate don't be deceived by a  
few that are just looking for themselves,  
and only get your Money, your leaders  
don't want the Movement to grow, the  
want it small, so the can control it for  
their selfish interests. I know of what  
I am writing off, because I belonged to  
them for about 23 Jars my self, or  
rather the controlled me until the  
throw them out in New York. Come and  
fight the common Enemy, the Capital-  
ists and not Trades Union, and bite  
and slander everybody that is coming  
our way, only make not as fast as we  
dit become we not all learn as fast. I  
let every Socialist belong to their respective  
Trades and do all the can among their  
fellow Tradesmen to open their Eyes  
we must not Entertain them but con-  
vert them if we possible can that is our  
duty. We as a Socialist Party we must  
show them and prove to them with  
our action that we are there Party but  
of their blut and Bones of their Bones.  
I am a Socialist I want Socialism in our  
time Trades Unions are the first step  
for the Workers to fight against Capital-  
ism and as Capitalism grows and the  
Wheel concentric, Socialism is the  
last step, because Socialism is the child  
of Capitalism. I am for the Working  
Class and Socialism.

G. F. SCHMIDT.

## LETTER II.

512 Court St.,

Pekin, Ills., Sept. 10, 1900.

Carl Koechlin, Peoria, Ills.:

Comrade—We are going to have a  
convention in Pekin, Sept. 12th in the  
afternoon, we will put up a Congress-  
man and Legislature Tickets we will  
have delegates from Canton Pekin and  
Peoria. Your Organization is invited to  
send a delegate if you will to the Social  
Democratic Party Convention of this  
District.

Yours for Socialism in our time before  
we die.

G. F. SCHMIDT.

P. S. next Saturday & Sunday Night  
we will have a first class Speaker here,  
come and hear him.

## LETTER III.

Peoria, Sept. 12, 1900.

G. F. Schmidt, Pekin, Ills.:

Your letter of September 2d, also the  
one of Sept. 10th, at hand. I will say  
that I have read the first to our Section,  
and that we must honestly be surprised  
at the way you had your eyes opened,  
or do you not think that you are in a  
dream with open eyes. Now Comrade  
Schmidt (I will call you comrade be-  
cause I still think that you will find out  
that you are on the wrong track and  
will free yourself from the hallucina-  
tion which seems to have gotten hold  
of you, if you look over the historical  
outlines of Socialism and its progress,  
you will find that the foremost men in  
the movement have always been, and  
are, uncompromising men, who, rather  
than affiliate themselves with men that  
accept the name of Socialism for indi-  
vidual gains, suffer themselves to be  
called most anything in the line of vile  
names, given them by those who cannot  
grasp the truth of the adherence to  
principle, and the true gospel of emani-  
pation. Now, comrade, when you revile  
us and our choice for OUR press, think  
of it that Socialism has made progress  
only in those countries where THE  
PRINCIPLE was held above every-  
thing, and where the party OWNED  
and controlled its OWN PRESS, where  
furthermore, the men from first to last  
did not care whether the crowd was  
large or small, but where they wanted  
those that joined the ranks to be steady  
and true to the principle, which alone  
can bring us the freedom for which  
we are willing to die.

Wherever Trades Unionism is not or-  
ganized on a political as well as on an  
economic basis it has FAILED to  
lead to being the unions in rank  
and file for their own benefit and liber-  
ation, you ought to know since you were  
for years a member of the party.

That the leaders of these unions have  
fought and are fighting us with tooth  
and toe you do know, but you forgot the  
reason, which is, that through the  
step of the Unions joining hands with true  
Socialism, their (the leaders) privi-  
leges to be, and they will not be able  
to use the unions as stepping stones for  
their political aims and selfish purposes.  
Do, and look at it right. A man  
(Debs) declares himself a Socialist, re-  
fuses to join the party already existing,  
knowing he could not become its dicta-  
tor, and saying he wanted to improve  
upon its platform, calls into life a new

party, with a bungling platform, but  
which party is meant to sweep the  
country from end to end in less time  
than a year. Finding out that the labor-  
ing masses are not so easily taken with  
a name, he tinkers on the platform until  
he achieves the great end of copying the  
Platform of the Socialist Labor Party,  
and expects those that have been famil-  
iar with it for years to follow him the  
SELF-MADE leader, and throw prin-  
ciple to the winds.

There is no doubt Debs is an able  
man, especially in speaking, but he can-  
not BE OUR LEADER.

A man who joins Socialism must  
throw selfish interests and mercenary  
desires from himself, he must not ask  
above reasonable compensation for mak-  
ing a speech, and he must ask nothing  
for it (being a Socialist) when it is held  
to explain Socialism, the only gospel of  
truth.

But like preachers of the church, E.  
V. Debs gets all he can for his speaking,  
and is therefore in it for selfish purposes,  
and does not practice what he declares  
to be his principle.

Comrade, wipe away those scales from  
your eyes; they hinder you from seeing  
clearly, or are you afraid to see and  
hear the truth of Socialism? I will try  
and get some comrades to go to Pekin  
on Sunday if they are willing. I am  
otherwise engaged in our cause, but do  
not ask us to support your ticket as we  
have a good and strong ticket in the field  
ourselves.

De Leon is not the Party any more  
than you or I are a party, but he is  
a man that your party could be proud  
of if he was not too straightforward to  
abandon principle—like so many have  
done to find themselves begging to be  
let in at the back door of another new  
party, which has "the Crowd" for its  
motto and NO principle.

Read your own papers and compare  
the "Vorwarts" and "The People,"  
what they say to-day and what they  
have been saying a year and a half  
back. Is that adhering to principle—  
to turn around like a weathervane?

Consider and look at it by the true  
light and you will not fail to see the  
truth.

The S. L. P. forever.

CARL KOECHLIN.

## LETTER IV.

512 Court Street, Pekin, Ill.

Sept. 23, 1900.

Mr. Carl Koechlin, Peoria, Ills.:

Dear Sir—Your letter at hand and  
contents noted. I will reply to same  
and I hope that we all, that are fighting  
for the Emancipation of our Class will  
find the way for United Action for the  
Abolition of Capitalism and for the Es-  
tablishing of Socialism. You say for the  
Socialist Labor Party for ever. Now my  
Friend I am sorry for such an ex-  
pression from you, first of all there is  
nothing in a Name, it is the Principle we  
a fighting for and for the Platform. I  
believe you are honest as well as many  
more in your Party, but will show you  
that you are in the wrong Camp. First  
read your Party Constitution and then  
ours, and see the diffent. Our Party Plat-  
form stands for the same as all Social-  
ists Platform the World over. Our  
Party Press is owned by the different  
City Organizations, that is by the Party.  
Our Executive Comite at Springfield,  
Mass., is in no way in Possession of as  
much power as yours in New York. We  
have our power in the Membership.  
Your Constitution is in no way a Social-  
ist or a Democratic Constitution, but a  
Monopoly Concern for the benefit of  
one City of New York for over 20 years.  
Just think of that, has it never ocured  
to you that there is something rotten in  
the wood pile; don't you know when  
you give the Power and Seat of the Ex-  
ecutive Comite in one City for such a  
length of time and also the power and  
control of the press in the same Hands  
that some power can be used for the  
benefit of the Capitalists, don't you  
know that men can be bought and  
Clothed with Socialism to Retard the  
Movement. We never left the Socialist  
Labor Party. We left the Scab Labor  
Party. When the Socialist Labor Party  
pursued tactics by which the hoped  
and endeavored to destroy the trade  
unions we left it, and not before. The  
convention of 1896 never intended that  
the Socialist Labor Party, nor the So-  
cialist Trade & Labor Alliance should  
be used to fight trade unions and wage  
earners. It intended that the Alliance  
should organize unorganized trades  
and build up organizations of wage ear-  
ners in localities where there were none.  
But De Leon, the undisputed and un-  
questioned Leader of your Party, used  
the Alliance for the express purpose  
of getting trade unions to fight each  
other, if it had not been for De Leon's  
blind and fatal tactics, members of the  
Trades Union would have been in the  
Socialists movement by the thousands,  
every struggle of the working Class that  
is not mangled and controlled by him  
is attacked by him. To-day he is using  
his paper to injure the cause of the  
striking coal miners, yesterday he was  
using his paper and his S. T. & L. A. to  
defeat the striking Cigarmakers in New  
York, the day before that he was using  
his paper to aid in defeating the locked  
out union Printers in their fight with  
the New York Sun. Now, I want to  
ask you De Leontes, as I cannot call  
you the Socialist Labor Party, because  
De Leon stole that Name with aid  
of the Capitalists Court, of New York.

Supposing the capitalists Class had an  
Agent and emissary in the position of  
leadership in the Socialist Labor Party,  
in the position that De Leon occupies,  
What would those Capitalists have there  
Agent do? Is it not a fact that the first  
thing they would have him do would be  
to set the trade unionists to fight each

other? And is not that the very thing  
that De Leon is doing? Is not his  
paper and are not his speeches filled  
with attacks on trade unions. Not  
merely a corrupt leader, but the whole  
union and all unions that are not con-  
trolled by him. Is it possible that there  
can not be no self or honest organi-  
zation of Workingmen in this World,  
except the few S. T. & L. A. organiza-  
tions under the domination of De Leon?  
Do you know that these so-called pure  
and simple organizations cost the Cap-  
italists of this Country Millions of dol-  
lars every year? Again, I say that if De  
Leon were an Agent of the Capitalists  
he would do exactly as he does do in  
trying to get the Trade unions to war  
with each other instead of uniting to  
fight Capitalists and Capitalism. The  
Capitalists fear first the trade unions,  
because he has to fight them, the Coal  
Miners strike for instance.

Next after the Trade Unions he fears  
the Socialist Movement. And just as  
he has tried and failed to get the trade  
unionists to fight each other so De Leon  
has tried and succeeded in dividing the  
Socialist Movement in this Country he  
has suspended or expelled every Mem-  
ber, every section, the country over that  
did not agree with his tactics, tactics  
which it was impossible for Men of sense  
and honesty and knowing all the facts  
to agree with. I decline to keep out of  
the working Class political movement  
because De Leon has made the Socialist  
Labor Party a Scab Labor Party.

The Social Democratic Party proposes  
to help the working Class in every strug-  
gle that Class makes (As all Socialists  
Party do the World over) either against  
an individual capitalist or against Capital-  
ism. And if the Social Democratic  
Party ever allows itself to be used to  
fight strikers (as you had a case in Pe-  
ria with the union when W. H. Clark  
was fighting the union) if it ever be-  
comes a scab party, I will leave it as  
we did the S. L. P.

Yours for the Working Class and for  
the Emancipation of that class from  
Capitalism and for Socialism.

G. F. SCHMIDT.

## LETTER V.

Peoria, Ills., Sept. 26th, 1900.

G. F. Schmidt, Pekin, Ills.:

Dear Sir—Your letter at hand. I will  
say, if you desire to turn my mind into  
the channel of the Social Democracy—  
I can tell you right from the start that  
it is a futile attempt on your part. I  
am following the Socialism as laid down  
by scientific men and not that suited to  
some ambitious aspirant to political  
honors, and as to my knowledge, the  
Socialist Labor Party of the present day  
is the ONE PARTY IN THIS COUN-  
TRY which comes closest to the true  
socialist principles and I am its adherent  
and its supporter to the best of my  
ability. If you call an explanation of  
Socialism that, which you yourself and  
your Comrade Klinko (we used to call  
him "Krut-Kopf Klinko" (Cabbage-  
head Klinko) have said about it at the  
meeting where I was present, I can tell  
you straight out: I FOR MY PART DO  
NOT WANT ANY OF IT. For such  
preposterous nonsense as was con-  
tained in some of the sentences uttered,  
is not only not socialistic, but is wholly  
opposed to the principles as laid down  
by men like Marx, Engels, La Salle, and  
so forth, whom you certainly will hold  
above Debs.

Whatever you say about De Leon  
shows only your complete ignorance of  
the historical as well as scientific ad-  
vance, and the uncompromising course  
and attitude Socialism has to take. You  
have read most probably, and surely  
have heard about Liebknecht—"he was  
a Socialist" and also Bebel, "he is a  
Socialist" and both our foremost fight-  
ers in the German ranks. Now, I give  
you this little advice: read Bebel's re-  
miniscences of the life of Liebknecht, and  
you will find in it identically the same  
movement, in Germany years gone by,  
as the present Debsocracy, which was  
condemned by them (Liebknecht and  
Bebel) from the start to finish, and which  
made Dr. von Schweitzer, a labor leader  
(identical with the Gomperses and Debses  
of this country) denounce them in the  
loudest terms, but which terminated  
in the victory of true Socialism.

Your low-down and cajoling with the  
unions will help you little in the way of  
emancipation, and is only due to catch  
votes, not for the cause.

I will tell you furthermore that lots  
of the "Kangas" are people, who, when  
they found out that they could wag their  
tongue, with a few phrases in the line  
of Socialism, wanted to be recognized  
as leaders of some sort, and as that did  
not go, they have nothing but abuses  
for the Party and its foremost repre-  
sentatives. Just like the little brutes  
that bark at the moon, because they  
cannot reach it.

CAN ANY ONE OF YOU PEOPLE  
PROVE ANY OF YOUR CHARGES  
AGAINST DE LEON ??? LET  
THEM COME!

Now, I will tell you also; you speak  
about organization on Socialist prin-  
ciples, and about the United Socialists.  
Where there is not only no truth in it,  
but where the heads of these branches  
of grand political aspirants are warring  
with each other for all they are worth,  
and if there is any principle to be spoken  
of I fail to see it.

Is it that what you want us to sup-  
port? NO THANK YOU we have a  
strong, straightforward and very  
UNITED organization, and it will show  
its strength at the polls in spite of all  
your abuse and discouragement.

Some of the sentences you write are  
not very clear to me, and if you can  
perhaps express yourself more clearly  
in the German language, it does not  
matter to me, but, anyhow, I shall be  
able to give a good translation of what  
you say to the Section. Our comrades  
are exceedingly pleased over the con-  
tents of your letters, because they  
lighten the burdens of the day.

If you were to study Socialism and its  
history, instead of the career of a make-

shift party, you will discover who is  
right.

If you so wish we shall send a  
speaker to Pekin, as we hope there is  
still some little Socialism left in you.

KARL KOECHLIN.

P. S.—The discussion of trivial and  
silly matters we shall leave to the  
"Volkszeitung." It needs something  
wherewith to insult those who expose  
it. Is that not good advice? C. K.

## LETTER VI.

512 Court Street, Pekin, Ill.

Sept. 28, 1900.

Mr. Karl Koechlin, Peoria:

Dear Sir—Your letter at hand and  
contents noted. I am convinced that  
you are De Leon fanatic, your whole  
letter shows that, because you can't  
Reason. I never ask you to write to  
me, because I know that mostly all  
the followers of De Leon & Co. are  
nothing but deluded fanatics. Please  
don't write to me any more we don't  
want any of your Scientific Nonsense.  
so good buy.

G. F. SCHMIDT.

P. S. We don't want any of your  
Speakers, because the are just like you.  
We heard Damm, Hickey and Frey. I  
read the De Leon People for 2 years,  
until I got sick of it and in Regard to  
De Leon, I think I made plan to a  
Idiot can understand but you can't. I  
have no time to spend on you.

PLEASE DON'T WRITE ANY  
MORE.

## THE FORGOTTEN SILVERITES.

The Last Convulsive Effort of An Expir-  
ing Movement.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Amid the  
blare of trumpets, clapping of hands,  
beating of drums and cat calls the cam-  
paign of 1900 was opened at the Opera  
House in Grand Junction, Col.

When the band ceased playing the ex-  
Republican, and present Demo-Pop-Single  
fusionist State Senator, J. W. Bucklin,

a slick, oily, well kept lawyer, who toils  
not neither does he spin, but succeeds in  
living comfortably on the back of the  
proletariat, stepped forward. He is  
known within confines of this

sovereign and "independent" com-  
monwealth as the man with the  
iron jaw from Kokomo. With a  
smirk, a smile and a bow he plumped  
himself to the front, and complimented  
the people of Colorado in general, and  
the people of Mesa County in particu-  
lar, on their ability and willingness to  
cast their principles to the winds, if  
they had any, and fuse on any old  
thing; Free Silver, for instance. He  
was glad that the race produced such  
splendid specimens; that he, the speci-  
men, lived in the United States, and in  
Colorado; had a home in Grand Jun-  
ction, was with us to-night; and there he  
sat, the Hon. United States Senator,  
Henry M. Teller. (Hand clapping.)

He of the iron jaw then presented Mr.  
Ong, and something not unlike a man  
came forward. To be sure, a be-  
whiskered and bedraggled individual,  
but yet a man. He stared at the occu-  
pants of the stage, then at the audience,  
apparently taking in the situation. The  
gentlemen in the chairs looked at each  
other, moved uneasily, and with a  
heaven-protect-us cast of countenance,  
settled down, apparently to await their  
fate, whatever it might be. The audi-  
ence seemed paralyzed.

Then in a voice, the bellow of which  
can be found at some uncertain point  
between the roar of a mountain lion and  
the screech of an ungroomed government  
wagon, Mr. — Ong said:

"Gentlemen and ladies," then he  
stopped short; a Socialist Labor Party  
boy, who recovered quickly from his  
surprise, whispered audibly, "Ladies  
first please." A grizzled old frontiers-  
man, ex-Union soldier, who sat on a  
front seat and had a Socialist Labor  
Party button in his coat, with an em-  
phatic shake of the head, gave vent to  
that somewhat antiquated, though often  
quoted exclamation, "Well I'll be d—d."

Then the ball opened in earnest, and  
Mr. Ong (hereinafter designated as G.  
L. Ong) said: "I'm a candidate for State  
Assembly, and will be elected because  
all the reformers ought to vote for me,  
Socialists included—mark that. The  
main thing for me to do next winter is  
to help elect a United States senator  
who will stand by H. M. Teller. There  
are many, many candidates, but I'll  
commit myself to the support of none,  
as I can see good running 'points' in all  
of them. I want no instructions from  
my constituents, as I want to be on the  
ground, use my own judgment and vote  
for the best."

Of course the gentlemen of running  
"points," good or bad, will take this as  
a notice, early served, that G. L. Ong  
will be open for bids until the afternoon  
of the last day on which a United States  
Senator for Colorado will be chosen.  
This is not unusual on our way. When  
the audience yawned, "G—ong," trot-  
ted out Teller and his great deeds. He  
said the Senator's public and private  
character was ir-r-reproachable. Yet  
the public section of said character tells  
a different story. If the archives of the  
Western Union Telegraph Company  
would give up its secrets, they might a  
strange tale unfold, as it was the com-  
mon talk at the time of his first election  
to the United States Senate, that he was  
the W. U. candidate, his predecessor,  
Nathaniel P. Hill, having put up a fight  
against the Company just previous to  
his retirement, as the Congressional  
Record will show.

As to the private section of said char-

acter, if the one-half of the history of  
the Nolan Glimmer mine at Georgetown  
were told the private section would put  
its foot in its mouth and swallow itself.  
Exit Character, Public and Private.

Iron Jaw then introduced J. N. Har-  
ris, candidate for the Co. Com., a "me-  
too Socialist," who tried to say some-  
thing but didn't.

Then the "splendid specimen" told us  
that the full dinner pail was not enough  
for the workingman, his horses and  
cattle had plenty to eat, give us free  
silver and the children could be edu-  
cated. He did not tell us that he  
helped to vote away an empire which  
should have been our children's inheri-  
tance. He did not tell us that this  
whole bimetallic question which he has  
taken so much trouble, and incidentally  
twenty-four years' pay as United States  
Senator, to discuss and keep us divided  
and quarrelling over, is nothing but a  
relic of barbarism handed down to us,  
with chattel slavery, polygamy, drunk-  
enness, and other little discrepancies  
from ages long gone by. He did not tell  
us about mining strikers, nor the shut-  
ting down of the factories all over the  
country.

He, however, discussed silver and  
other things in a desultory sort of way  
for more than an hour, and when the  
audience showed impatience or disgust,  
he would trot out that true representa-  
tive of the whole indescribable, con-  
glomerated horde of inconsistent ele-  
ments which constitute the fusion crew,  
and shout about William Jennings  
Bryan. In fact this was repeated so  
often that it required no great stretch  
of the imagination to picture, with arms  
akimbo, the fairly well rounded paunch  
with "capon lined"—in overalls, W. J.  
Bryan trotting across the stage.

He paid a very neat compliment to  
Mrs. Roosevelt, and family. He said  
they were much civilized, but Teddy,  
ah Teddy, if you are such a great sol-  
dier, how is it that Wood was appointed  
Gov-General, or what do you call it, of  
Cuba. McKinley, well, McKinley was-  
n't as good a man as Lincoln, Grant,  
Garfield or the much maligned Hayes.  
He then spanked the Philippines, lightly,  
Aguinaldo harder, and as he did not  
stoop to discuss personalities, subsided.

The mountain labored and brought forth  
a—a—a Crawlfish.

Exit Iron Jaw, exit splendid spec